Glimpses of

CHINA

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF CHINA

Urumchi
Lhasa
Sining
Lanchow
Sian
Chengtu
Kunming
Huhehot
Peking
Tientsin
Taiyuan
Tsinan
Chengchow
Wuhan
Weihsien
Changsha
Nanchang
Hofei
Nanking
Shanghai
Hangchow
Foochow
Canton
Nanning
Harbin
Changchun
Shenyang
HAINAN ISLAND
HAINAN ISLANDS
SISHA ISLANDS
CHUNGSHA ISLANDS
NANSHA ISLANDS
Yellow River
Yangtse River

Railways completed

Railways under construction

Drawn by Mi Wen-huan

The national boundary line is drawn according to the *Atlas of China* published by the *Shun Pao* of Shanghai before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression

Key to the Map:
"Administrative Divisions of China"

① Hopei Province
② Shansi Province
③ Honan Province
④ Shantung Province
⑤ Liaoning Province
⑥ Kirin Province
⑦ Heilungkiang Province
⑧ Anhwei Province
⑨ Kiangsu Province
⑩ Chekiang Province
⑪ Kiangsi Province
⑫ Hupeh Province
⑬ Hunan Province
⑭ Fukien Province
⑮ Taiwan Province
⑯ Kwangtung Province
⑰ Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region
⑱ Yunnan Province
⑲ Kweichow Province
⑳ Szechuan Province
㉑ Tibet and Chamdo Area
㉒ Shensi Province
㉓ Kansu Province
㉔ Chinghai Province
㉕ Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region
㉖ Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

Glimpses of

CHINA

FOREIGN LANGUAGES PRESS
PEKING 1958

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Towards Industrialization

THE ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

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Shantung—Liaoning—Kirin—Heilungkiang—
Anhwei — Kiangsu — Shanghai — Chekiang —
Kiangsi — Hupeh — Hunan — Fukien —
Taiwan — Kwangtung — Kwangsi — Yunnan —
Kweichow — Szechuan — Tibet — Shensi —
Kansu—Chinghai—Sinkiang—Inner Mongolia

MAPS

Administrative Divisions of China
Products of China

Chairman Mao Tse-tung

Five-star national flag flying above Tien An Men Square, Peking. On October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, beloved leader of the Chinese people, proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China from the rostrum of Tien An Men (The Gate of Heavenly Peace). On that day, the Chinese people, who had experienced untold sufferings and tribulations, became masters of the vast territory of their motherland

Fertile fields

The Land of 600 Million People

China is one of the largest countries in the world, covering an area of some 9,600,000 square kilometres which is almost as large as the whole of Europe.

China's coastline extends for 11,000 kilometres from the mouth of the Yalu River, on the Korean border, to the mouth of the Peilun River on the Viet-Nam border, washed by the Pohai, Yellow, East China and South China seas. Along this long coastline lie many excellent harbours, beautiful summer resorts, rich salt-producing areas and the world's biggest fishing ground. There are more than 3,400 islands off the coast, the two largest being Taiwan and Hainan.

The land surface of China slopes eastwards from the Tibetan Plateau in the west. In the north, in broad terms, it descends through the loess highlands in the middle reaches of the Yellow River; in the south, through the hills and valleys of the Yangtse and Pearl rivers, to the coastal plains.

Most of China lies in the temperate zone. However, different types of climate can be found in the various parts of its vast territory.

China is rich in industrial mineral and water resources, which she is exploiting on a large scale and at a rapidly increasing pace. She not only has adequate supplies of coal, iron and oil, but has extremely rich reserves of tungsten and antimony, and is one of the world's biggest producers of tin. Her gold mines are scattered over a wide area in the north. She also has an abundance of rice, wheat, soya bean and sorghum and is renowned all over the world for her silk, tea, tung oil and bristles.

China is a big family of dozens of fraternal nationalities. In her population of more than 600 million, the Han people constitute 94 per cent of the total, the national minorities numbering 35,300,000.

Hainan Island

A Glorious Culture

China, with her recorded history of close on four thousand years and her rich cultural legacy, ranks among the countries of the world which have the oldest civilizations. Ancient China registered great achievements in agriculture, water conservancy, astronomy, mathematics and medical science. Her invention of the compass, paper-making, wood-block printing, typography and gunpowder are some of her contributions. The Shang bronzes of over three thousand years ago, with their complicated and exquisite technique and beautiful patterns, are unique cultural products and invaluable historical records.

The world-acknowledged greatness of the *Book of Songs* and *Chu Tzu* (The Poetry of Chu); the great thinkers Lao Tse and Confucius — these belong to China's early period, a period of twenty centuries ago.

The Han (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) and Tang (618-907) dynasties are the golden age in the history of Chinese culture. History, literature and stone carving were well developed during the Han period. In the field of science, the armillary sphere and the seismograph were invented. The Tang dynasty was famed for its literature, poetry in particular. This period produced a galaxy of outstanding poets like Tú Fu, Li Po and Po Chu-yi. Painting, sculpture, music and the dance also flourished.

Sculpture and painting occupy an important place in Chinese art. The well-known Thousand Buddha Caves in Tunhuang, Kansu Province, contain a richness of murals and sculpture of great artistic and historical value. Most of these caves were cut during the Northern Wei (386-534) dynasty.

Chinese architecture also has a long history. The world-famous Great Wall was built two thousand years ago. The existing relics of ancient architecture such as palaces, temples, pagodas, bridges and gardens represent the time-honoured tradition of the architectural art of China.

Chinese handicrafts had already reached a high level of development in ancient times. When Rome was at its height, beautiful Chinese silks found their way to Europe along the old "Silk Road." Handicrafts in jade, ivory, lacquer, *cloisonné*, porcelain and pottery, flourished and their wares were treasured by its people no less than by lovers of beauty elsewhere in the then-known trading world.

China's contact with foreign countries dates back to the first century B.C. From the Tang dynasty onwards this contact gradually broadened, and the cultural exchange between China and foreign countries and the friendship and understanding between the Chinese people and the peoples of other countries, has strengthened as the centuries have passed.

The *Diamond Sutra*, printed in A.D. 868 in the Tang dynasty, is the world's oldest printed book extant

Confucius (551-479 B.C.)

Tomb of Huang Ti in Shensi. Huang Ti who lived five thousand years ago is, according to legend, famous ancestor of the Han people

Oracle inscriptions engraved on a piece of ox blade about three thousand years ago

A copy, made in 1437, of the armillary sphere of the Han dynasty

From Opium War to Liberation

For several thousand years China had been a feudal society. In 1840, Britain unleashed the aggressive Opium War against China and thus gradually reduced her to the status of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society. From then onward until liberation in 1949, the Chinese people groaned under the yoke of the twofold oppression of imperialism and feudalism. For nearly eighty years, from the Opium War to the eve of the "May the Fourth" Movement of 1919, the Chinese people had waged a series of struggles against imperialism and feudalism. And yet all the struggles, including the famous peasant revolution of the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (1851–1864) and the Revolution of 1911 which marked the extinction of the feudal monarchial system, ended in failure. As history has proved, only under the leadership of the working class were the Chinese people able to accomplish their historic mission of ending the imperialist and feudal oppression.

The "May the Fourth" Movement which arose under the impact of the Great October Socialist Revolution marked a turning point in the Chinese people's struggle. The working class appeared on the political scene and took over the leadership of the bourgeois-democratic revolution. The movement contributed to the linking of the Chinese working-class movement with Marxism-Leninism and prepared the ground for the formation of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921.

In February 1949, the Chinese People's Liberation Army entered Peking

Demonstration during the patriotic "May the Fourth" Movement of 1919

On July 1, 1921, in this house in Shanghai, the Communist Party of China was founded

From the day of its birth the Communist Party, with the aim of building up an independent, strong and prosperous China, led the people in a series of heroic and difficult struggles against enemies both at home and abroad, and finally overthrew the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism in 1949 and brought into being the People's Republic of China.

The birth of the Republic marked the beginning of the socialist revolution in China — the beginning of the period of her transition to socialism.

The Chinese People's Republic is a people's democratic state led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. All power in the Republic belongs to the people, who exercise it through the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses. These, as well as other organs of state, practise democratic centralism. In 1954, the first general elections were held throughout the country. In the same year, the National People's Congress held its first session in Peking. It adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China and elected the leading personnel of the state, headed by Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Liu Shao-chi and Chou En-lai.

The People's Heroes Monument on Tien An Men Square

Since the birth of New China, the Chinese people have successfully carried out five large-scale movements: the agrarian reform, the Movement to Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, the movement of *san fan* (against corruption,waste and bureaucracy among personnel in government institutions and state enterprises) and *wu fan* (against the bribery of government workers, tax evasion, theft of state property, cheating on government contracts, and stealing economic information for private speculation), and the ideological remoulding movement among the intellectuals. By 1956, China had in the main completed her socialist revolution of changing the private ownership of the means of production in agriculture, handicraft and capitalist industry and commerce to public ownership, while at the same time carrying on large-scale and planned development of her economy, culture and education.

Towards Industrialization

Having completed the rehabilitation of her war-torn economy in the three years following liberation, China launched in 1953 her First Five-Year Plan for Development of the National Economy.

The total outlay for the country's economic construction and cultural and educational development during the five-year period was set at 76,640 million yuan, or the equivalent in value of 700 million taels of gold (one tael equals 1.1023 oz.). Under the five-year programme were 1,600 big projects, new or rebuilt, among them 694 in industry, 252 in agriculture, water conservancy and forestry, 220 in transport, posts and telecommunications, and 118 in urban public utilities. In addition to these, there were more than 6,000 ordinary projects, new or rebuilt, of which 2,300 were industrial. The total value of industrial output was to increase 90.3 per cent in 1957 compared with 1952, while the total output value of agriculture and subsidiary rural production was to be 23.3 per cent

China can now manufacture jet planes on a mass scale

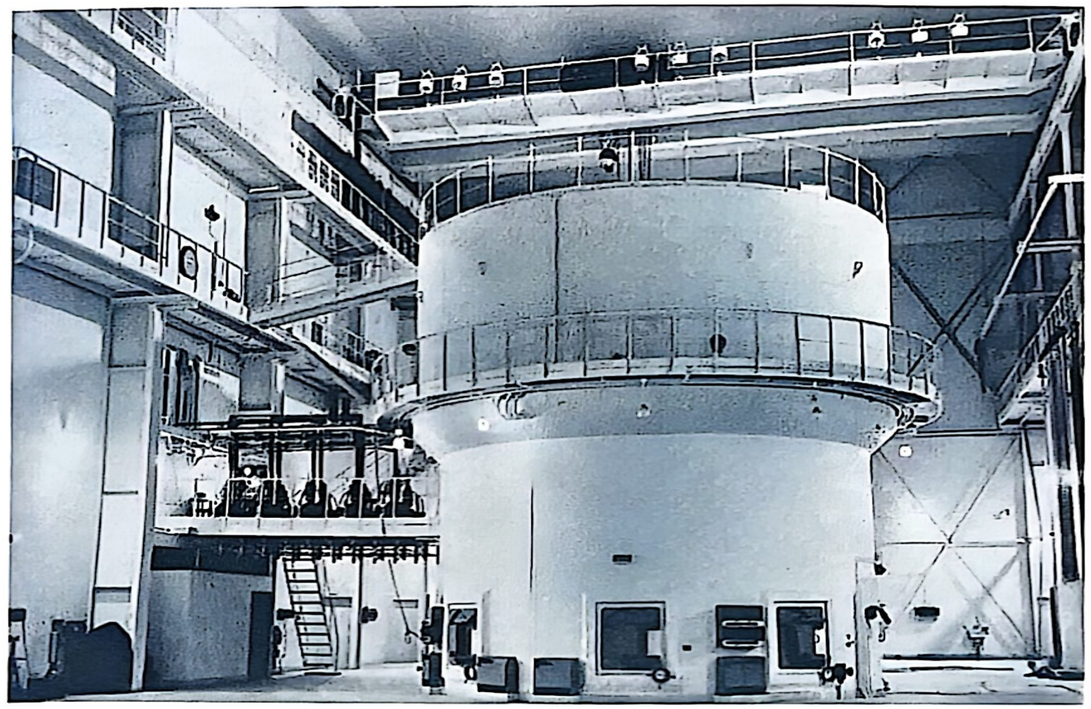
greater.

However, the actual amount allocated for economic, cultural and educational expenditures in the five years exceeded the planned figure. The number of projects newly built or renovated also considerably exceeded the original plan. Two hundred and twenty or so big industrial projects were added to the planned figure. Compared with 1952, the total value of industrial output in 1957 went up by some 130 per cent, that is, 20 per cent more than the original target. The total output value of agriculture and subsidiary rural production shot up by 25 per cent, which also exceeded the planned figure.

The output of main industrial and agricultural products in 1952 and their output in 1957 are given below:

Items	Output in 1952	Output in 1957	Percentage Increase
Pig iron	1,900,000 tons	5,845,000 tons	208
Steel	1,350,000 tons	5,344,000 tons	296
Electricity	7,260,000,000 KWH	19,320,000,000 KWH	166
Coal	63,528,000 tons	124,030,000 tons	95
Crude oil	436,000 tons	1,458,000 tons	235
Ammonium sulphate	181,000 tons	511,000 tons	182
Cement	2,860,000 tons	6,859,000 tons	140
Metal-cutting machine tools	13,734	36,341	165
Cotton yarn	3,618,000 bales	4,653,000 bales	29
Cotton piece-goods	3,072,000,000 metres	4,006,000,000 metres	31
Machine-made paper	372,000 tons	912,000 tons	145
Sugar	249,000 tons	575,000 tons	131
Grain	154,400,000 tons	185,000,000 tons	20
Cotton	1,304,000 tons	1,640,000 tons	26

(The industrial products turned out by handicrafts are not included in the figures in the above table. Nor are soya beans included in the figure for grain.)



China's first experimental atomic reactor of heavy-water type went into operation in June 1958. Built to the world's latest designs, the reactor has thermal power ranging from 7,000 to 10,000 kilowatts

The successful completion of the First Five-Year Plan has changed the look of China and laid the preliminary foundation for her industrialization. She is now a country possessing enterprises for the manufacture of aeroplanes, motor vehicles, high-capacity steam locomotives, machine tools of the latest design, power-generating, metallurgical and mining equipment, high-grade alloy steel and non-ferrous metals. Small enterprises by the thousand and new big works and mines are springing up like mushrooms throughout the country. Large-scale water conservancy projects have brought many treacherous rivers under control and placed them at the service of the people and more are in process of construction. Far-flung areas are now within reach of rail and highway traffic. Modern agricultural machines are being popularized step by step. Functionaries of government institutions, schools and people's organizations are going on the land in their thousands with the twofold purpose of supporting agricultural production and remoulding themselves ideologically through manual labour. With the introduction of the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom" culture and art are flourishing. The living standards of the people are progressively rising. An atmosphere of enthusiasm and determination reigns throughout the entire country.

Sinkiang Medical College, where minority medical personnel are trained

Kindergarten children of the workers of the Number One Motor Works at Changchun, Kirin Province

Today, the Chinese people are carrying out the Second Five-Year Plan. The victory of socialist transformation and the completion of the First Five-Year Plan have fired them with greater enthusiasm in building socialism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party the people are striving with boundless revolutionary energy in all spheres of endeavour to gain greater victories in the second five-year period. Imbued with this spirit they have been able to accomplish what was considered impossible in the past. Many things which took scores or hundreds or even thousands of years to accomplish are now finished in one or several years. For example, old China took several thousand years to attain an irrigated area of 16 million hectares while in 1958 alone 26.7 million more hectares will be brought under irrigation.

The Chinese people have raised the slogan of building their country into a strong socialist country, with a modern industry and agriculture, a modern science and culture. They have determined to overtake or surpass Britain in output of iron and steel and other major industrial products within fifteen years or in less time. They are confident of achieving this; they are confident of winning success in peaceful competition with the western world.

Railway workers' sanatorium at Shihmen in Kwangtung

"We are fully confident that we can overcome all difficulties and hardships, and build our country into a great socialist republic.

We are marching forward.

We are now engaged in a great and most glorious cause, never undertaken by our forefathers.

Our goal must be attained.

Our goal can certainly be attained."

(From the opening address delivered by Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the First Session of the First National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, September 15, 1954)

中華人民共和国万歲
世界人民大団結万歲

Every year, on May Day and on National Day, October 1, Tien An Men Square becomes the centre of festivities in Peking. Joyful and confident paraders march past the reviewing stands and hail Chairman Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the people

From right to left: Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman; Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council

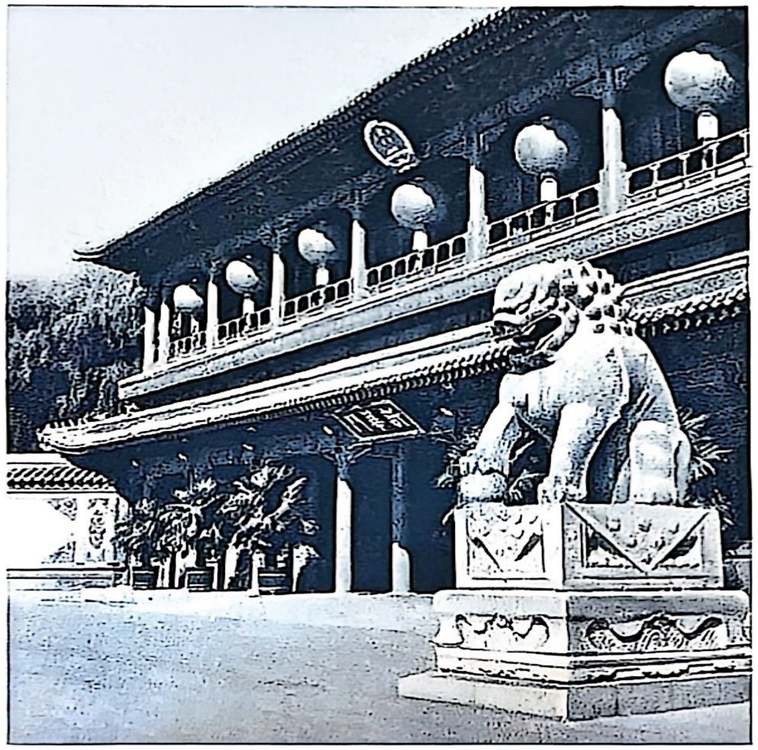
Peking

Peking is the capital of the People's Republic of China. Here the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government lead the entire Chinese people in socialist construction.

As a famous city in Chinese history, Peking is bejewelled with places of historical interest and ancient relics.

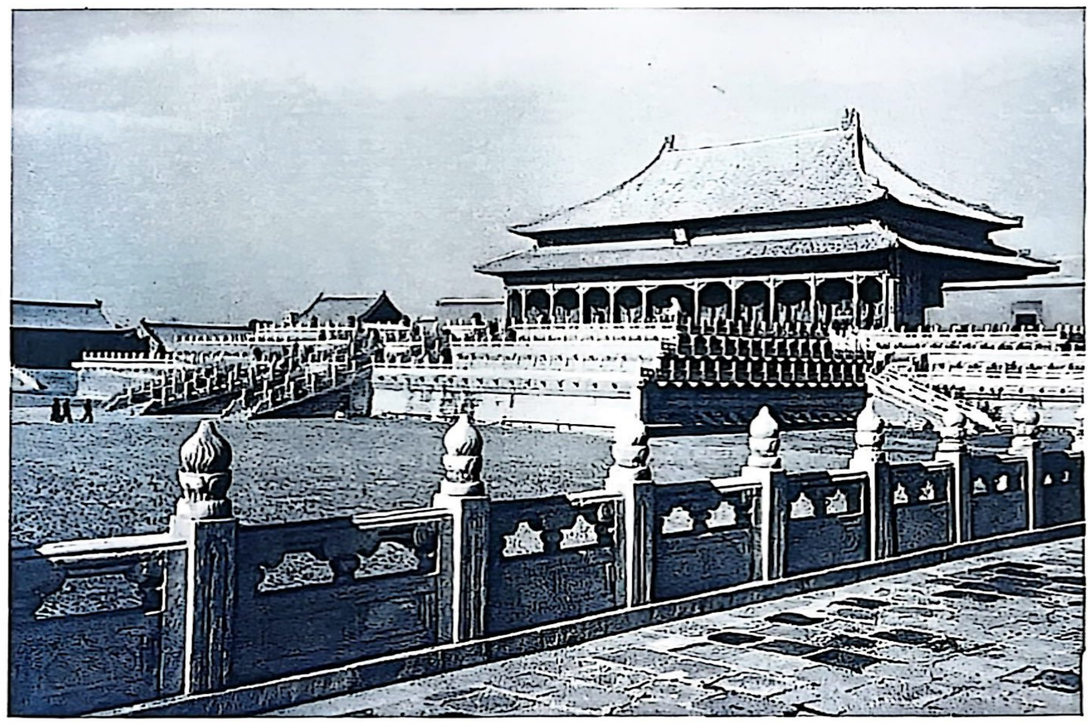
Since liberation, large-scale municipal construction has taken place in Peking. Many institutions of higher learning, scientific establishments and factories have been built or expanded. The total floor space of new buildings alone exceeds that of all the buildings standing before liberation. Today, this ever-changing ancient city is leading the whole of China in her advance to socialism.

Below: **Hsinhuamen — main entrance to the Central People's Government headquarters at Chungnanhai**



The tree-clad northern part of the city as seen from the top of Ching Shan (Coal Hill), highest point in Peking

The Palace Museum, biggest in China, is housed in the former Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Ching dynasties. Intact, a unique group of ancient Chinese architecture, the Imperial Palaces are an invaluable relic of great historical interest. Here we see Tai Ho Tien (Hall of Supreme Harmony), formerly the throne hall



Peihai Park was once the *hsing kung* (temporary residence for emperors on tour) of the Liao dynasty in the ninth century. The famous White Dagoba was erected in 1651. The park was built by the Ching emperors over a period of thirty years, from 1743 onward

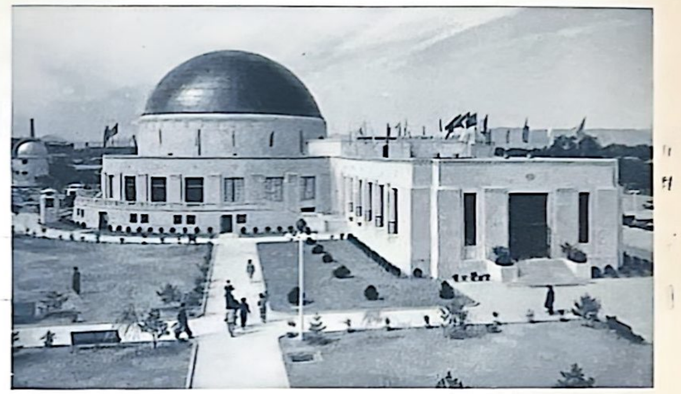
Yi Ho Yuan (The Summer Palace) is the city's largest park, covering an area of close on 270 hectares. One-fourth of its total area is occupied by Wan Shou Shan (Longevity Hill) in the north and the rest by the Kunming Lake in the south. Built over a period of more than eight hundred years, the Summer Palace is a jewel of artificial landscaping

Tien Tan (Temple of Heaven), where the emperors prayed for bountiful harvests, is now a public park. Built five hundred years ago, it is typical of the wooden structure of Chinese architecture

Over the past few years, the face of Peking has changed rapidly. New blocks of buildings are mushrooming in its suburbs. Industrial, cultural and educational centres and housing estates now stand on what were formerly waste land, fields and long-forgotten graveyards

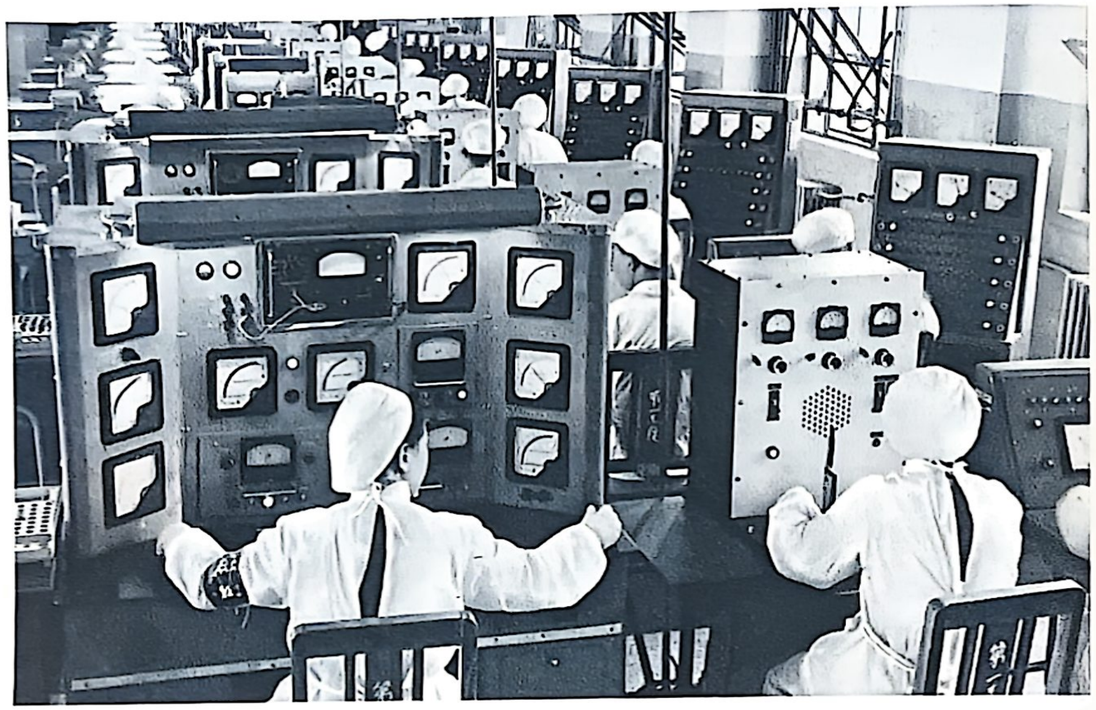
Typical Chinese dwellings within the city walls

The Asian Students' Sanatorium in the western suburbs. With three hundred beds, it was built for the students of China and other Asian countries to rest and convalesce



The new Peking Planetarium is equipped with the latest astronomical devices, and is a centre for popularizing scientific knowledge of the universe

A new road in the southern part of Peking. In the past few years, numerous new wide roads have been built in the city, linking it with its suburbs, while many of the existing ones have been improved or widened



The testing shop of the new Peking Electron Tubes Factory. Beginning operations in 1956, the factory, an important development in China's wireless industry, is now turning out in large quantities different products which before had to be imported

At an artificial flower dealers'. At the Spring and other festivals, Peking women like to wear artificial flowers which, made of silk or gauze of different colours, are often indistinguishable from the real blossoms

Palace lanterns are one of the city's handicraft specialities, made of gauze, silk or paper for decorative uses. Their light is soft and pleasant

The famous Peking ducks. Peking duck reaches full size very rapidly. At two months, it begins the period of special feeding. The famous "Peking roast duck" is this fattened and succulent bird roasted in a special oven

A corner of one of the city's food markets. The markets, now kept spotlessly clean, supply Peking citizens with all kinds of fresh vegetables

Sixty-four years of age this year, Mei Lan-fang, the outstanding Peking opera artist, enjoys fame among theatre-goers both at home and abroad. Peking opera has a history of two centuries. Over the past fifty years, Mei Lan-fang has attracted audiences with his unique stage-craft. Here we see him (*right*) in the poetic *Nymph of the River Lo*, one of his masterpieces

Panorama of Peihai Park, an ivory carving by the famous ivory carver Yang Shih-hui and his colleagues. It portrays a full view of the park — buildings, lake, boats, and human figures totalling 1,200

Cloisonné vase

Jade vase

Lacquerware

Hopei Province

Hopei Province is bounded by highlands and mountains in the north and west, and by plains in the south-east. The Great Wall, one of the world's engineering wonders, starts at the Shanhaikuan Pass in the east and winds westward along and over mountains in northern Hopei. Besides cotton, which is extensively cultivated, the province has a well-developed large-scale coastal fishery and salt industry. Horses and lambskins are chief specialities of the highlands. Extensive coal-fields exist in the province.

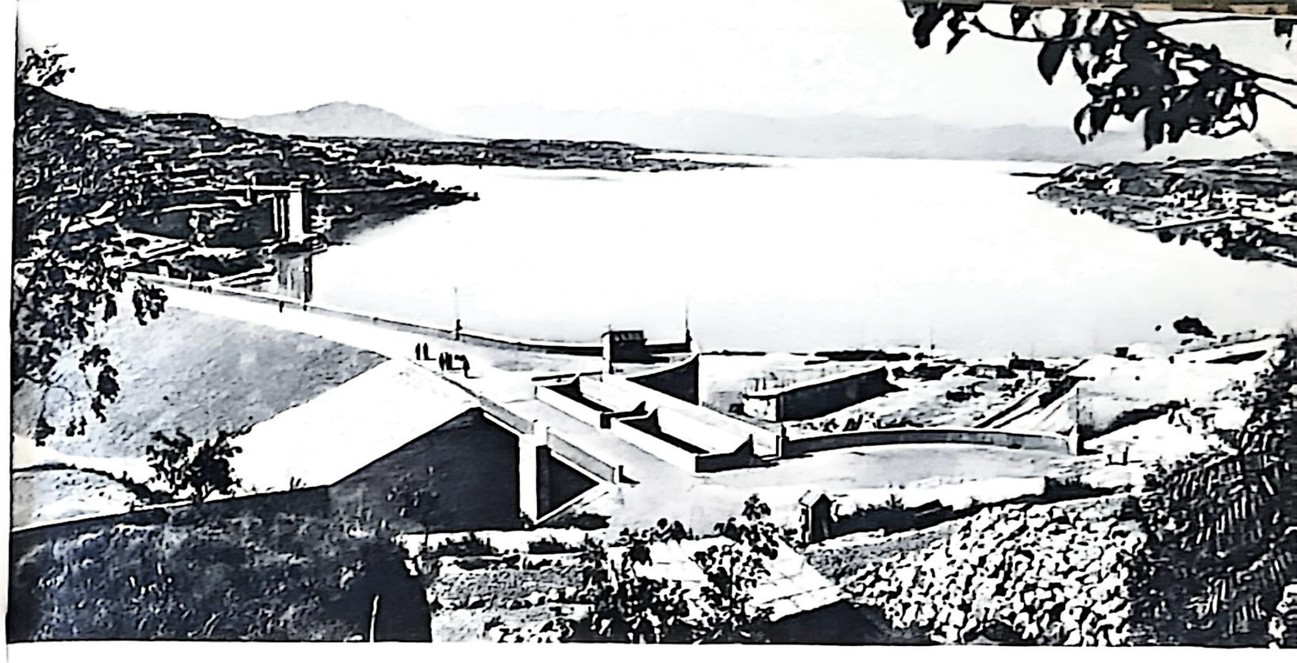
The Haiho River, greatest of the province, flows from the north-west through the plains in the south-east. The large percentage of its sediment used to silt up the channel causing frequent floods. Over the past few years the People's Government has built water conservancy works and taken other remedial measures, thereby turning the treacherous river from a dangerous liability into a profitable asset.

Below: **Haiho Park in Tientsin, the provincial capital of Hopei**

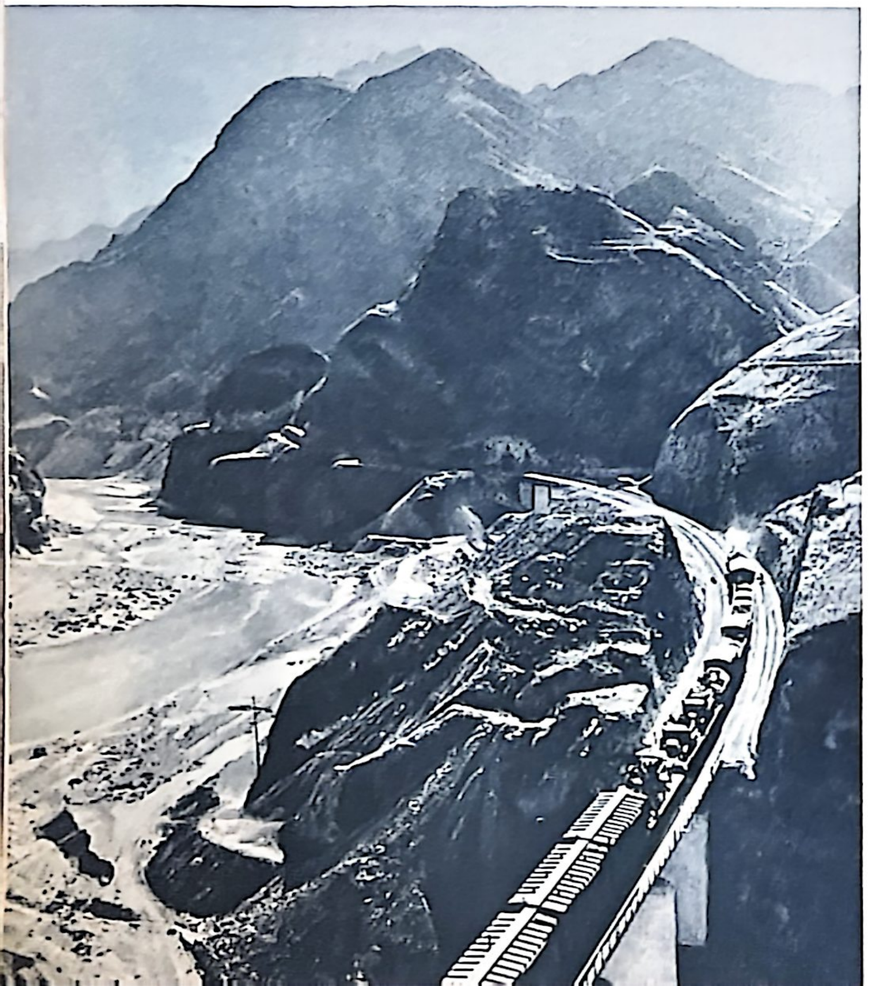
The famous Great Wall, ancient defence work, has a history of more than two thousand years. Of the original five thousand kilometres of the wall, 2,500 kilometres remain. It extends from the sea-coast of Hopei to Kansu Province in north-western China

The Chaochow Bridge is the world's earliest stone arch bridge of the open-spandrel type. As early as 1,300 years ago, China had already mastered the technique of building such bridges

Hsinkang, or the New Harbour at Tangku, to the south-east of Tientsin, is China's largest harbour construction. Four 10,000-ton ships can berth simultaneously at its No. 1 wharf. The building of Hsinkang has made Tientsin one of China's biggest foreign trade centres



Among China's newly-built reservoirs, the one at Kuanting on the upper reaches of the Yungting River has the biggest storage capacity. This reservoir not only controls the serious floods of the Yungting River; its waters are also used for irrigation, power generation, and for water supply for Peking



The Fengtai-Shacheng Railway will soon be electrified. When it is, one despatcher behind the automatic traffic control panel will be able to control all trains running on the line

North China has extensive sandy banks along the coast and large salt lakes in the interior. Small rainfall and plenty of sunshine provide excellent conditions for the making of salt. Changlu in Hopei is China's biggest coastal salt-producing area

China had been a cotton-importing country. After liberation, the People's Government encouraged the growing of cotton. China now ranks among the biggest cotton-producers of the world. Hopei Province comes first in cotton output

Combine-harvester in operation on a wheat field. Wheat was sown on alkaline land of Lutai Farm in Ningho County, Hopei, after the soil was improved

An orchard in Changli County, Hopei, a famous fruit-producing area. Pears, grapes and apples are the principal fruits grown

This field of Kuoching Co-op of Chengan County, Hopei, promises a rich harvest of vegetable marrow

Paiyangtien is a rich, fish-producing area in Hopei. Earnings from fishing form an important portion of the income of the local inhabitants. Cormorants are used by the fishermen

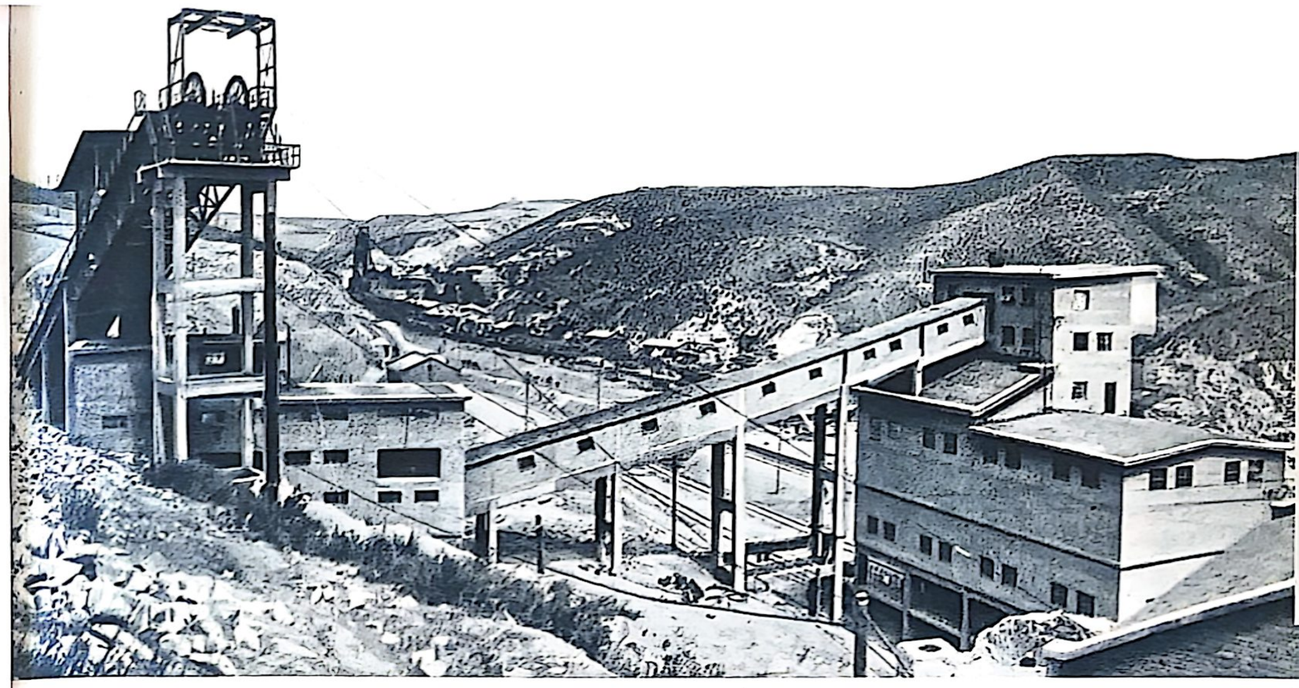
Shansi Province

Shansi, a province of loess highlands, is well-endowed with minerals, of which coal and iron form its greatest resources. Shansi is one of New China's key provinces in heavy industrial construction, and coal, iron and steel and machine-building industries are going ahead at a tremendous speed.

The most productive farming sections are the plains in the central and southern parts where cotton and wheat are the major crops. For a long time the hills in the mountainous areas have been almost bare and treeless. A huge volume of loess was carried away by every summer downpour. But within the past few years, great efforts have been made to afforest the barren mountains to conserve soil and water; water conservancy works have been built and the land terraced and cultivated. The hilly areas are changing with each passing day.

Taiyuan, the capital, is now a modern industrial city with fast-expanding iron and steel and machine-building industries, and a newly-built chemical industry.

Below: **The Shengmu (Holy Mother) Hall of the Chin Temple in the south-west of the 2,400-year-old city of Taiyuan. The temple is now part of a public park**



Tatung is a coal-mining city with promise of great development. The quality of the coal is good and the deposit tremendous. Its six old shafts have been renovated and equipped with up-to-date machinery

A gigantic chemical industrial district is rising in the vicinity of Taiyuan. It will become a supply base of raw materials for the food, textile, paper, plastics, insecticide and synthetic fibre industries

Li Shun-ta, the nationally-known agricultural model worker, led five peasant households in his village to form a mutual-aid team in 1943. His team has since developed into an agricultural producers' co-operative. By their collective effort, the peasants have converted the lean, poverty-stricken hilly region into a rich area, and set an example for all Chinese peasants. *Above:* Li Shun-ta reading to the co-operative members a letter of greetings on the occasion of the Spring Festival, which they sent to peasants throughout the country. *Below:* Members of the co-op preparing a newly opened-up plot along the river bank for the sowing of hemp

Land reform and co-operative farming have, once for all, emancipated China's 500 million peasants from the miserable life of the past several thousand years. A peaceful and happy atmosphere now reigns in the ordinary peasant family

Chairman of a co-op bringing grain to an aged member who has insufficient income and asking about his life. To the aged and the young who are unable to work and have no one to look after them, the state sees to it that they have sufficient food, clothes, fuel, education (for the young), and are decently buried when they die

The White Pagoda of Wutai Mountain. This mountain, which is located to the north-east of Shansi, is a holy place of Buddhism, with many temples and monasteries and a tremendous number of cultural relics

The Yunkang Grottoes were opened up between the mid-5th and mid-6th centuries. The Buddhist images, birds and animals, pavilions, pagodas, trees and flowers that were carved on the sheer rock walls form a centre of Buddhist art

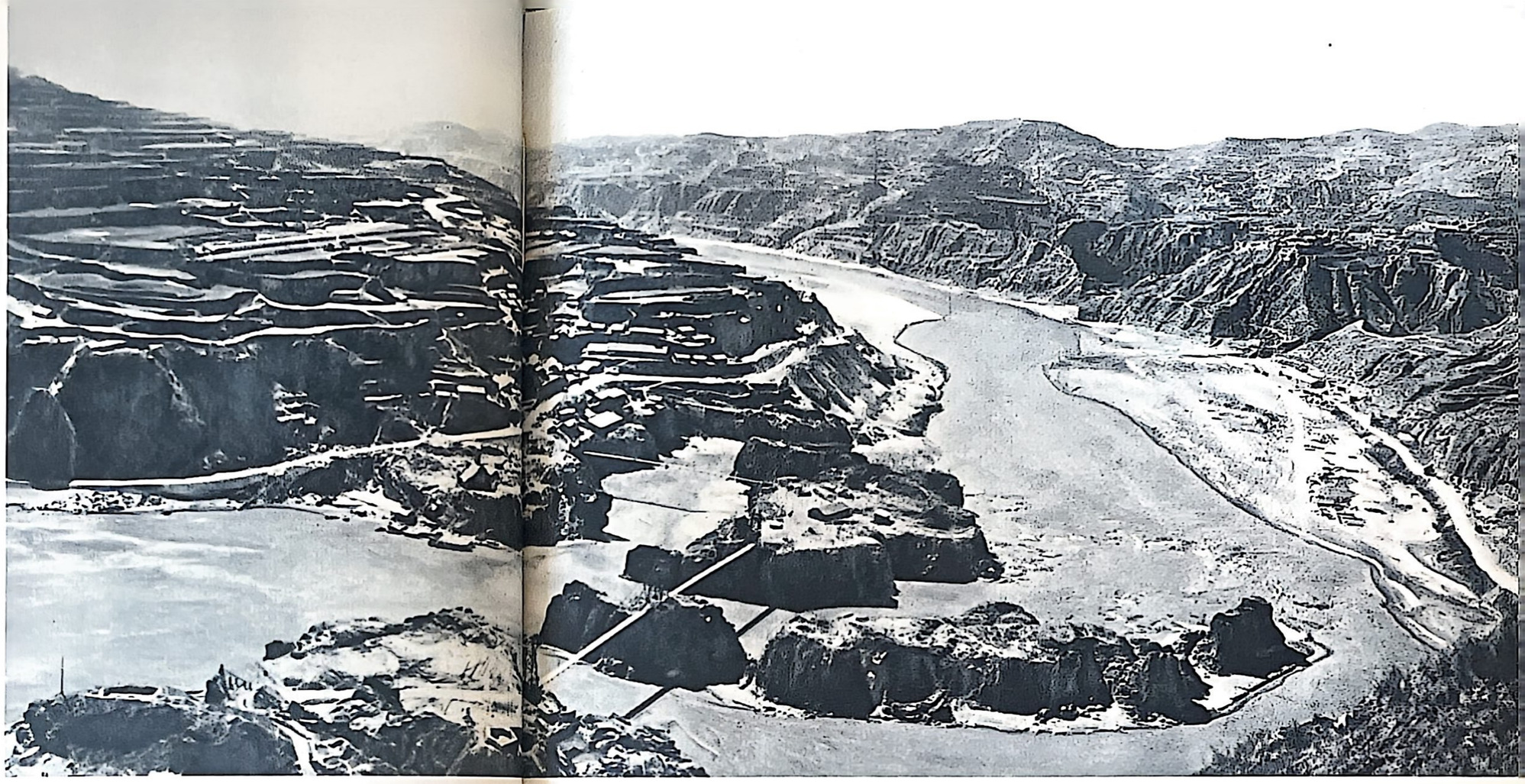
Honan Province

Traversed by the Peking-Canton Railway and the turbulent Yellow River, Honan was formerly known as the "Paradise of the Central Plain," for which ancient Chinese emperors had contended in incessant wars. Already well developed in ancient times, the province is a cradle of Chinese civilization in the Yellow River Valley. Kaifeng and Loyang are famous cities in Chinese history. The vast plains in the east are one of the country's chief agricultural areas. The province enjoys an abundance of crops and leads in wheat, tobacco and sesame.

In the old days, Honan often bore the worst brunt of floods when the Yellow River breached its banks. Since liberation, great efforts have been made to harness the river so that for eight years Honan has not experienced floods. The danger of flood on the river will be completely removed when the giant reservoir at Sanmen Gorge is finished. Additional to the dam itself will be the construction of a hydro-electric power station which, when completed, will have a generating capacity of 1,100,000 kilowatts.

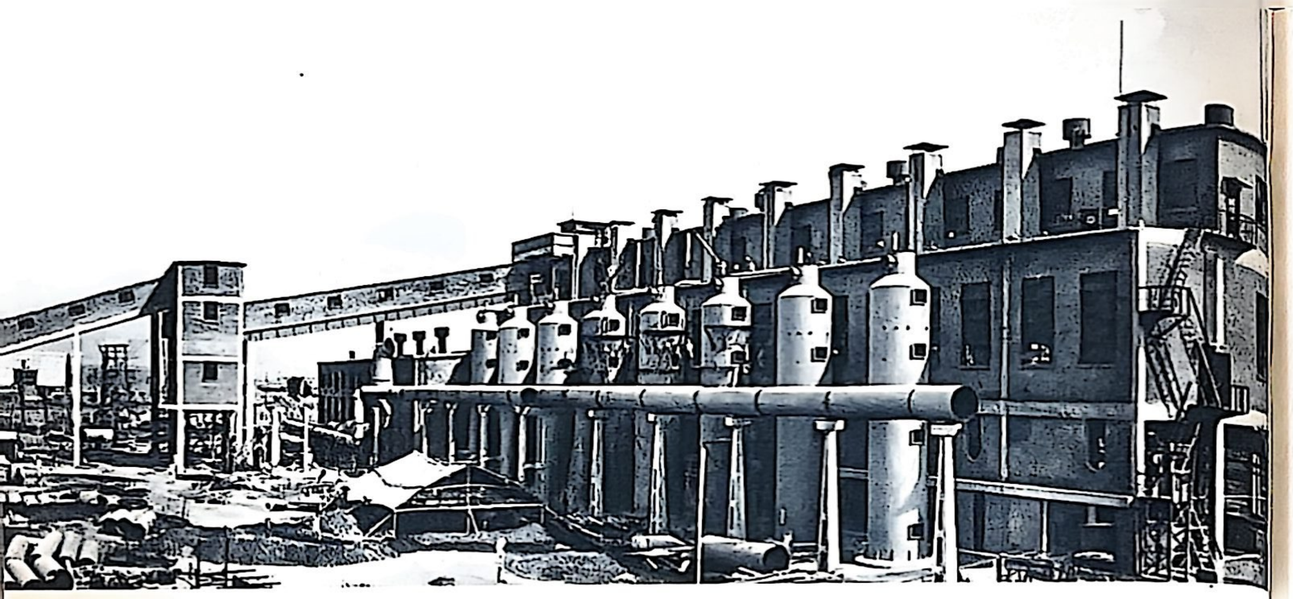
Below: **February the Seventh Square newly built in Chengchow, provincial capital of Honan, to honour the memory of a famous railway workers' strike in 1923**

The Sanman Gorge dam is an important project in the scheme for permanently controlling the Yellow River. It is planned to be ninety metres high and more than a kilometre long on the top. When this multi-purpose project is completed, a giant reservoir will be formed to control flood water greater than any yet recorded. It will irrigate 1.3 million hectares of land in the North China Plain; it will supply electricity to the industries of Honan, Shensi and Shansi, and will form an inland sea of communication linking the agricultural areas of these three provinces. Work on the Sanman Gorge project is well under way



The sixteen counties in eastern Honan were once subject to sand drifts. The planting of shelter belts in recent years has protected hundreds of thousand hectares of farmland from the invasion of sandstorms

Recently, the people of Yencheng County, led by the local government, reclaimed a nearby area of marshy land which covered some 640 hectares. The completion of this project has not only rid the area of flood menace, but from it has been won a record harvest. The picture shows the people who live in and around the area digging an irrigation canal



The eleven main shops of the First Tractor Works in Loyang have been completed and will soon be put into production. The works will do its share in the mechanization of agriculture

The North China Plain is the principal wheat-producing area of China, with Honan supplying the greater part. The once desolate, flooded area of the Yellow River at Huayuankou has been restored to production and is now a sea of golden wheat

Chengchow has become an important city of the cotton textile industry. Several years ago this was a green field. Today it is an industrial district crowded with factories and blocks of workers' flats

The annual output of cured tobacco in China tops 400,000 tons, second biggest production in the world. The cured tobacco of Hsuchang in Honan is excellent in quality

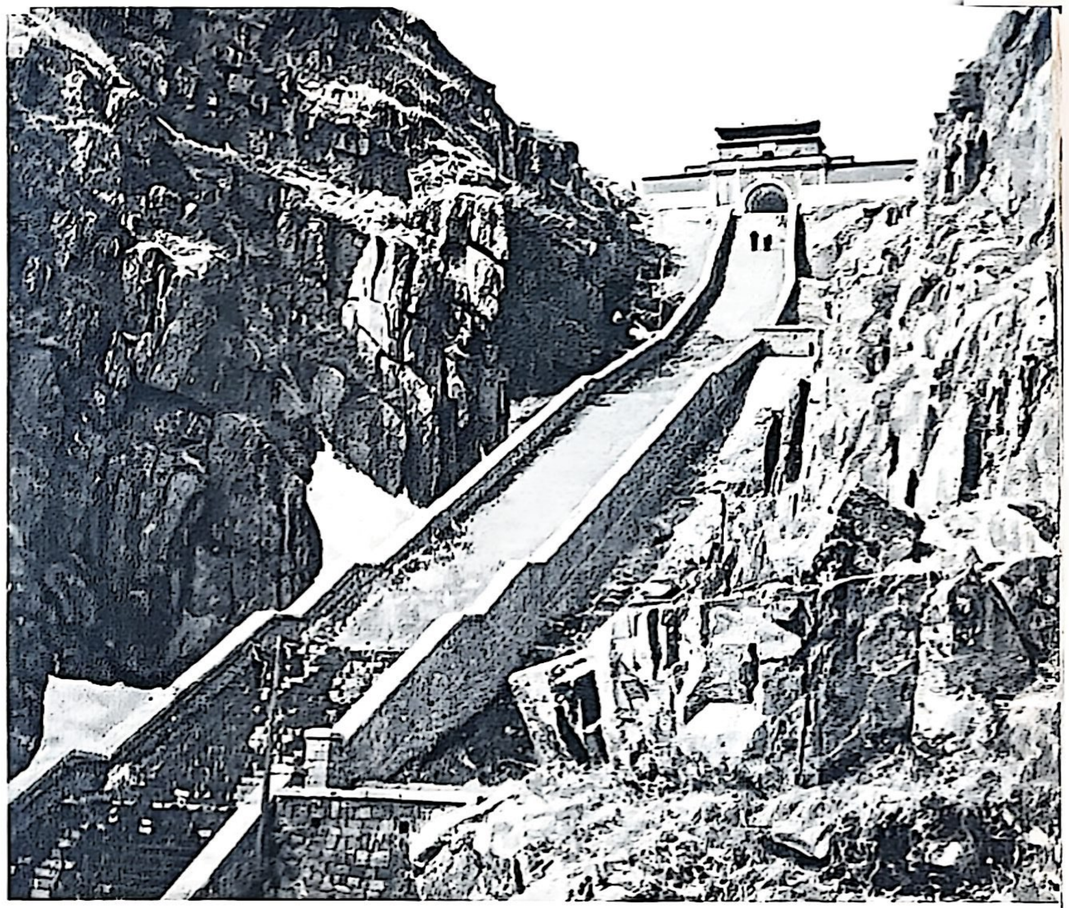
Shantung Province

Shantung lies on the lower reaches of the Yellow River which flows through Lichin before emptying itself into the Pohai Sea. The eastern part of Shantung is a big peninsula dividing the Pohai and Yellow seas.

With its large cultivated land Shantung ranks among the country's few provinces which have the highest percentage of land utilization. Besides holding first place in peanuts and sweet potatoes, the province is also one of the country's chief fruit-producers. Best known are the apples of Yentai (Chefoo), pears of Laiyang and peaches of Feicheng. The fishing and salt industries are well-developed in the coastal areas. Yentai and Tsingtao are chief fishery bases of North China.

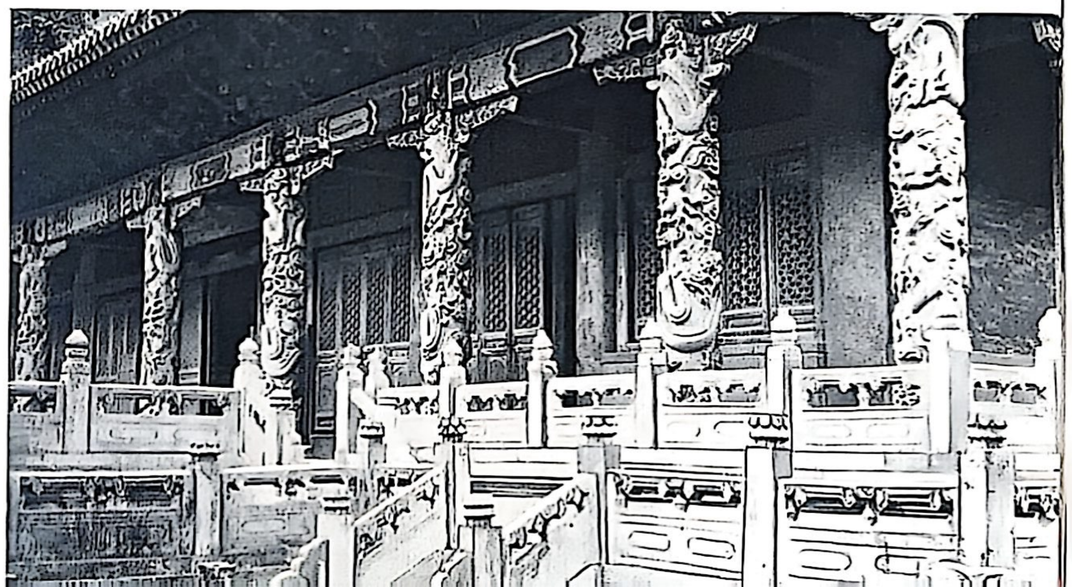
Tsingtao, situated at the mouth of Chiaochow Bay, is an excellent port with a wide, deep-water harbour. It boasts a great number of factories and is the country's second textile centre after Shanghai. With its natural beauty and warm climate Tsingtao is also one of China's leading seaside summer resorts.

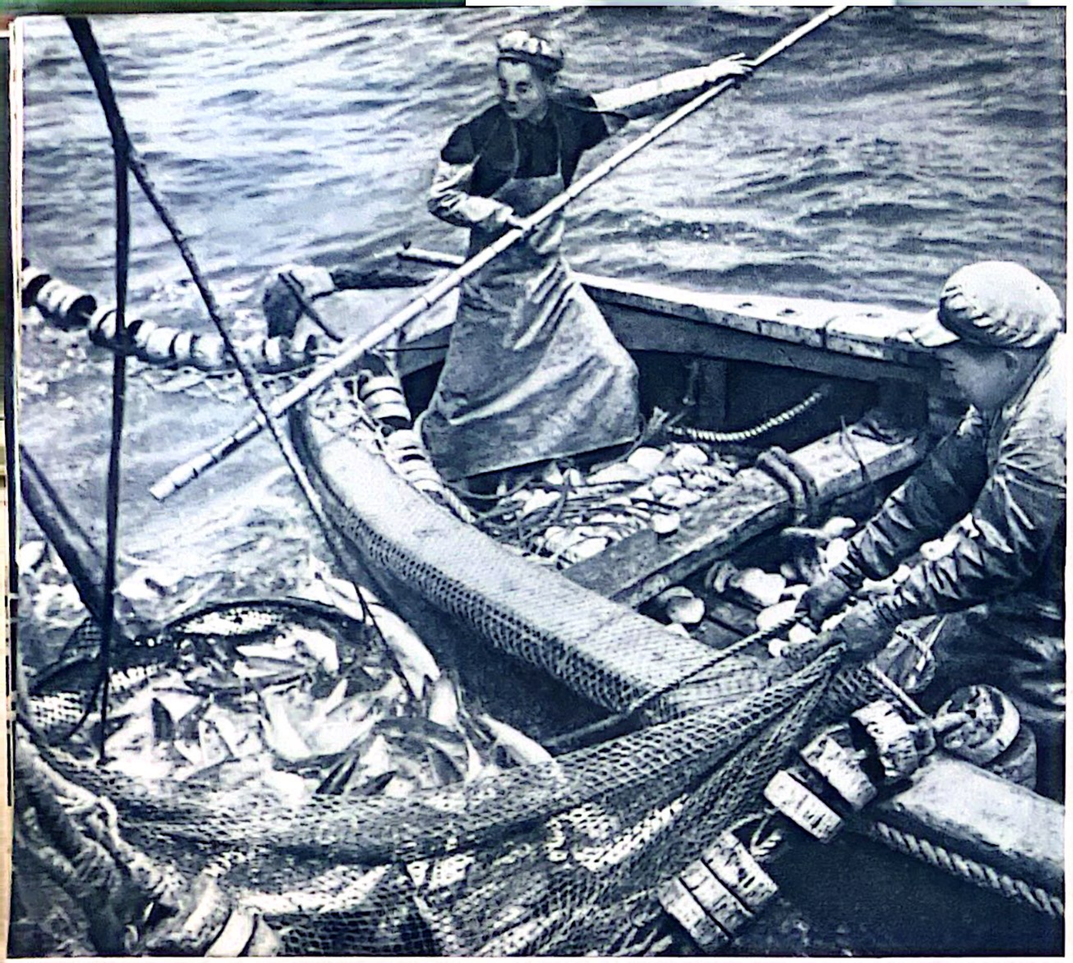
Below: **Tahming Lake — a beauty spot of Tsinan, provincial capital of Shantung**



Taishan Mountain, one of the "Five Sacred Mountains" of China, rises on the Western Shantung Plain. One thousand five hundred metres high, it has 5,979 steps leading from the foot to the summit, with many beauty spots and antiquities along the way. In 1956, the People's Government had the temples and damaged stone paths repaired. The picture gives a view of the South Heavenly Gate

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) was a famous thinker of ancient China. His teachings held sway in feudal society. Temples dedicated to him were built in various places. The one in Chufu, his native town, is the largest, and houses a large number of precious cultural objects and relics. The picture shows Tacheng Hall, one of the principal buildings of the temple, reconstructed in 1017. The dragon pillars are masterpieces of the ancient art of stone carving



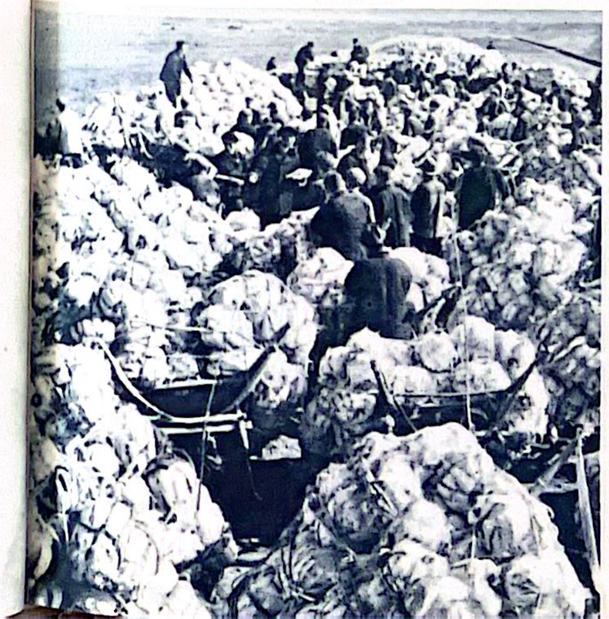


China possesses 23 per cent of the sea fishing area of the world. Rich fishing grounds are situated along the coast of Shantung

Small hydro-electric stations in Shantung provide electricity as well as water for irrigation. In the past few years, rapid progress has been made in the building of various types of small irrigation projects as best suited to local conditions

Shantung accounts for more than one third of the total peanut output of China. Large and uniform in size, and with a high oil-bearing content Shantung peanuts are a favourite in domestic and foreign markets

Shantung cabbage can be preserved for a long time and is famous for its size and compactness, and for being more nutritious and less fibrous than the ordinary type



Straw braids are one of the important exports of China. Eastern Shantung is a famous centre of this handicraft

The well-equipped seaside bathing beaches make Tsingtao an excellent summer resort. In the past few years, the state and various trade unions have had a number of sanatoriums and rest homes built by the seaside for the benefit of workers, state functionaries, scientists and teachers

Hoche County in Shantung is known as the "county of peonies." Peonies cultivated here are sent to parks throughout the country

Liaoning Province

This province, key base of China's heavy industry, abounds in minerals such as coal, iron, oil-shale and non-ferrous metals — an advantage which opened the door to the development of its iron and steel, machine-building and metallurgical industries.

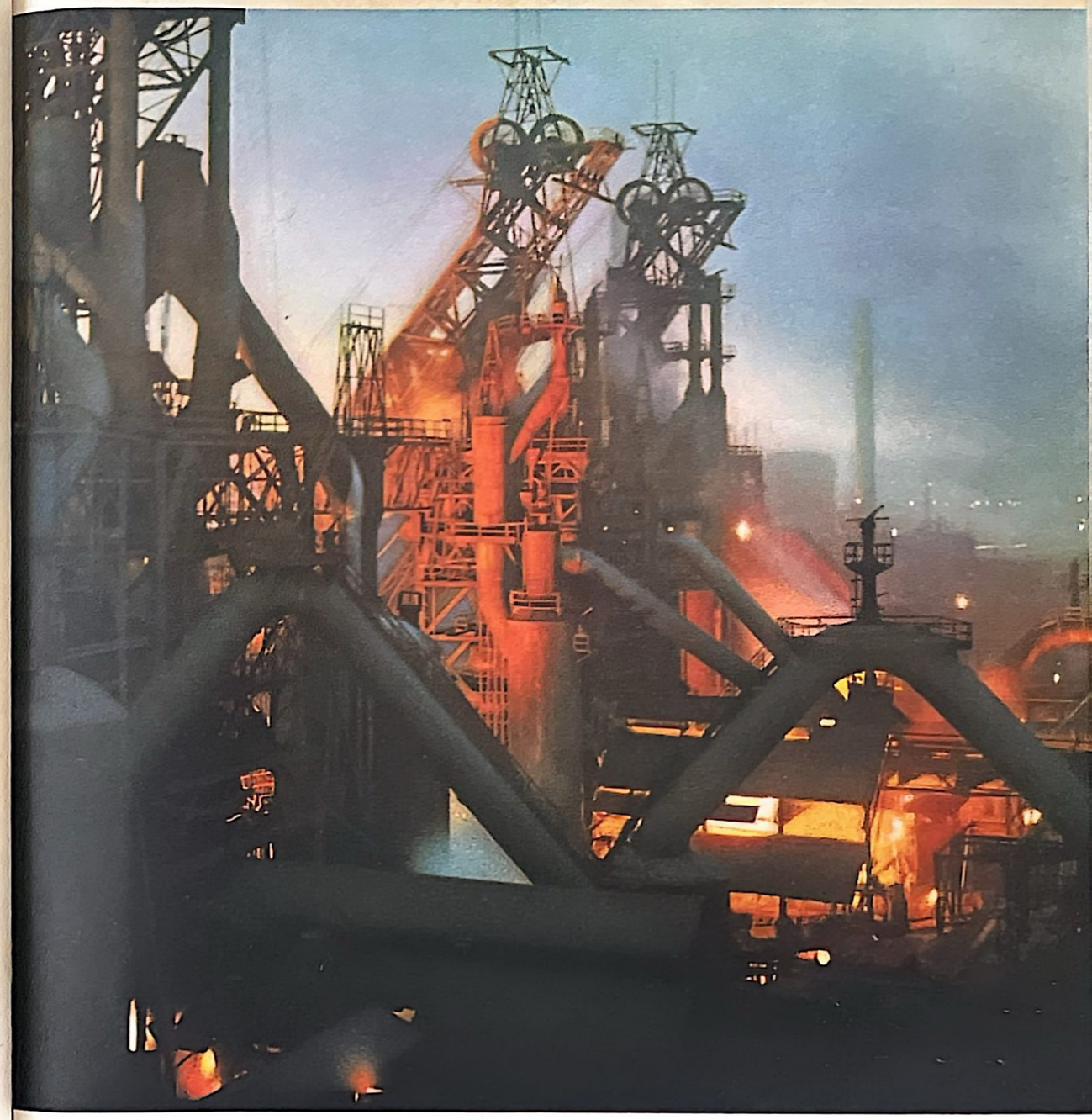
Bounded by highlands in the east and west, and endowed with plains in the central and coastal areas, Liaoning produces 70 per cent of the country's apples. Fruit, soya beans and other food crops are extensively cultivated. The mountains in the east are thickly forested and fishing and salt industries are well developed along the coast.

Dairen on the southern tip of the Liaotung Peninsula is the biggest commercial port of North-east China. With a well-equipped modern harbour, it is the principal outlet for North-east China's products.

Below: **Peiling, the mausoleum of a Manchu emperor, now situated in a park in Shenyang, provincial capital of Liaoning**

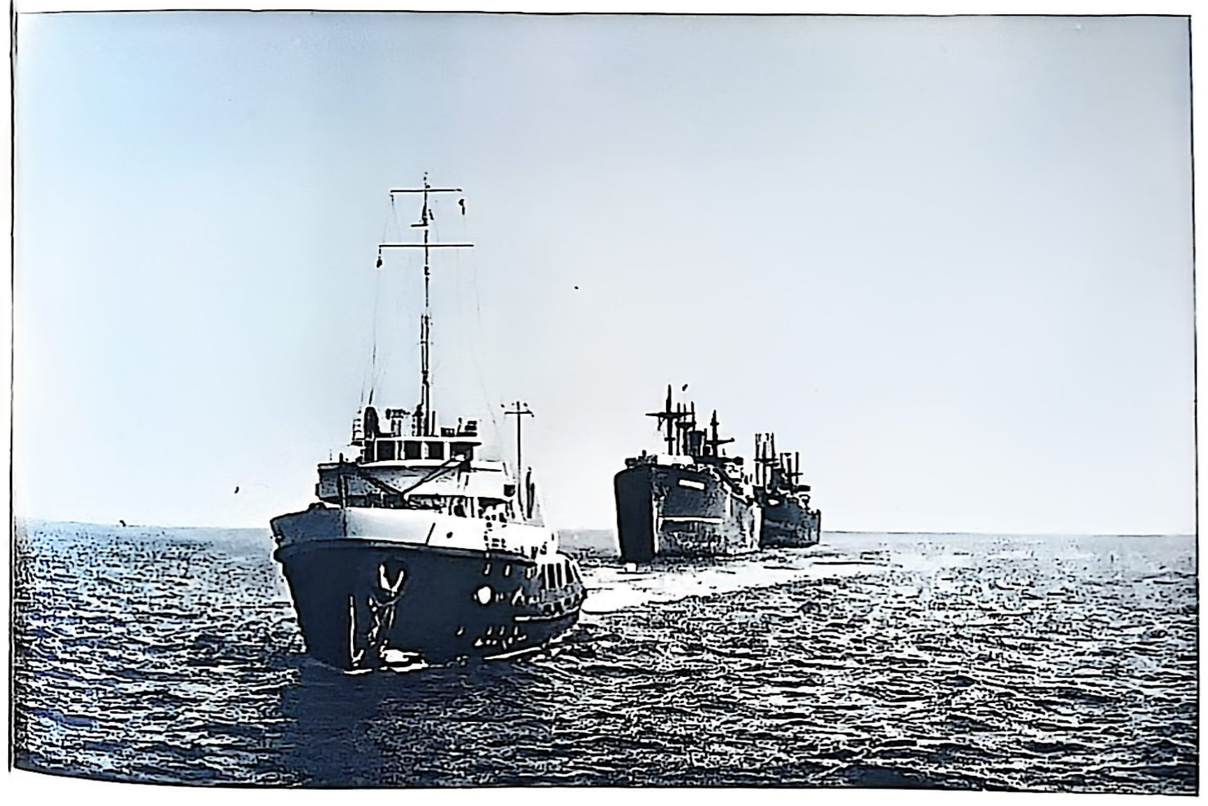
Heavy rails produced by the heavy rolling mill of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, at present China's largest integrated iron and steel enterprise. With large-scale expansion started in 1953, thirty-eight huge projects have been built or reconstructed. Output of steel in 1957 was 3.7 times as much as that of 1952; iron, 4.1 times; steel products, 4.3 times

The Haichow open-cast coal-mine at Fuhsin, built after liberation, produces three million tons of coal annually

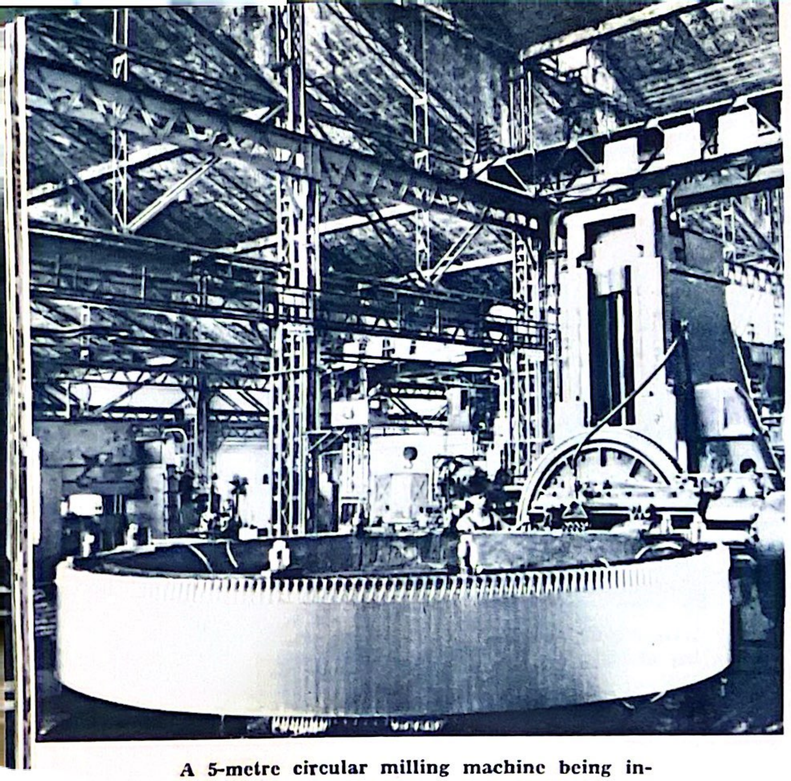


Dawn at the Steel City, Anshan

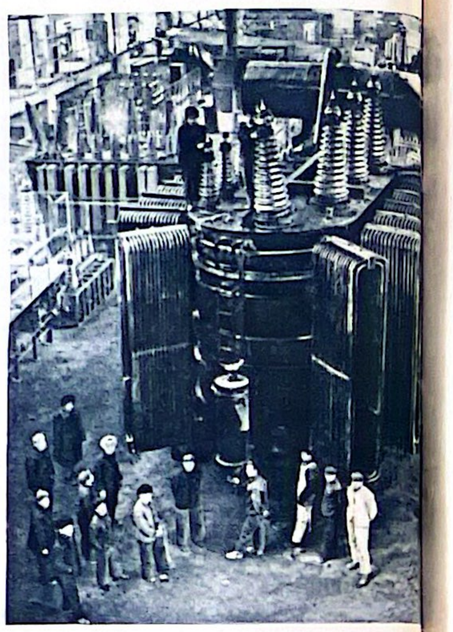
Dairen Shipyard is an important centre for the building of large vessels and the training of ship-builders



Ships made in China cruising on the seas

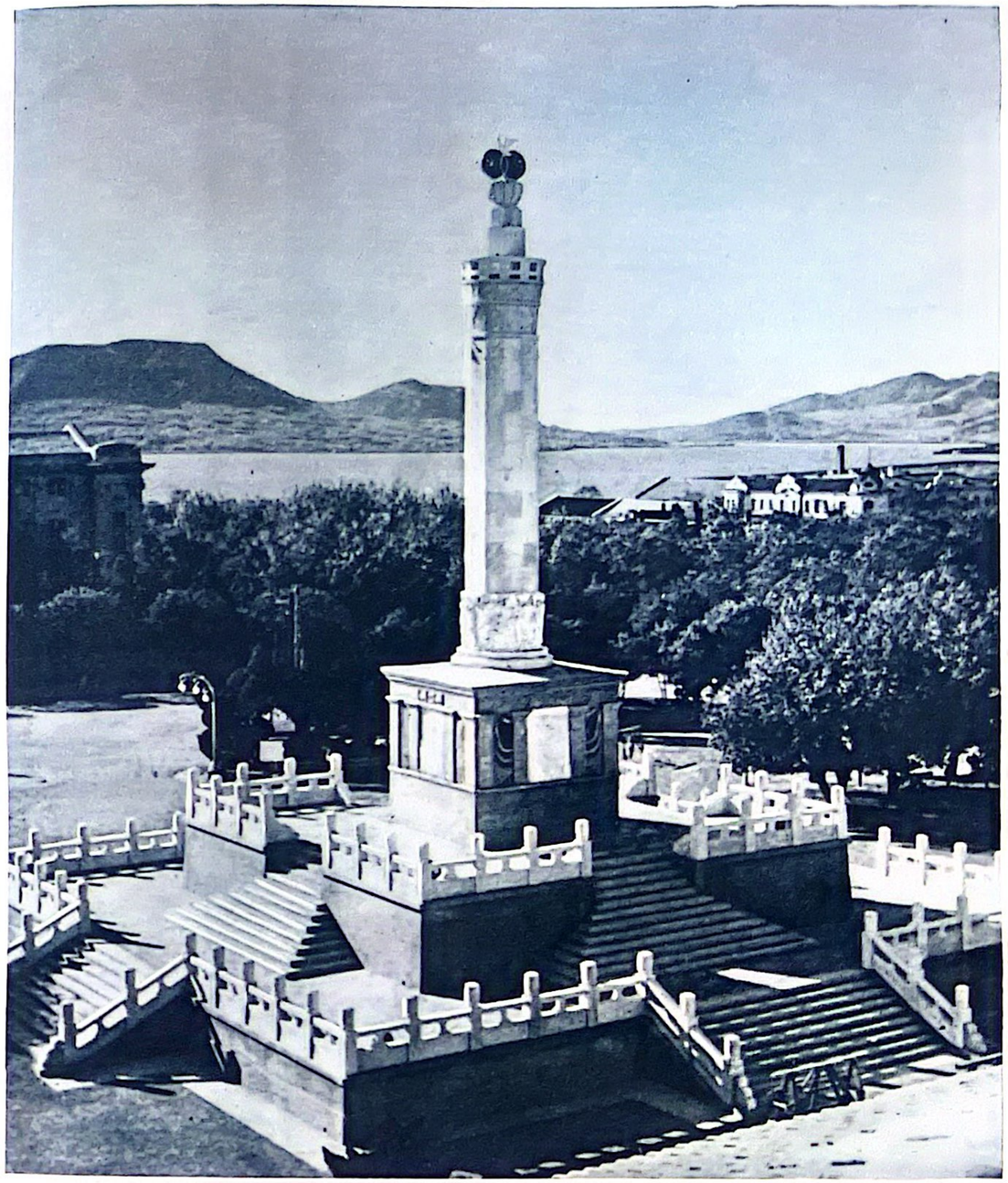


A 5-metre circular milling machine being installed in the Shenyang Heavy Machinery Plant. Shenyang has become a machine-building base with the most modern of equipment



The huge 154-KV-40,500-KVA transformer made by the Shenyang Transformer Plant

Suchiatun, biggest of a dozen or so railway freight classification yards, built to facilitate the country's transport



The Sino-Soviet Friendship Monument in Lushun (Port Arthur), in remembrance of the fraternal relationship between the Chinese people and the men of the Soviet army during the latter's ten years' stay in Lushun. It was completed on February 14, 1957

The orchard of the Friendship Collective Farm at Chinhsien County gathers in a rich crop of apples. Many excellent varieties are grown here

Twelve-year-old ginseng plants ready to be cropped. The cultivation of this medicinal herb is an elaborate work. It takes six to twelve years before it is medically useful

Kirin Province

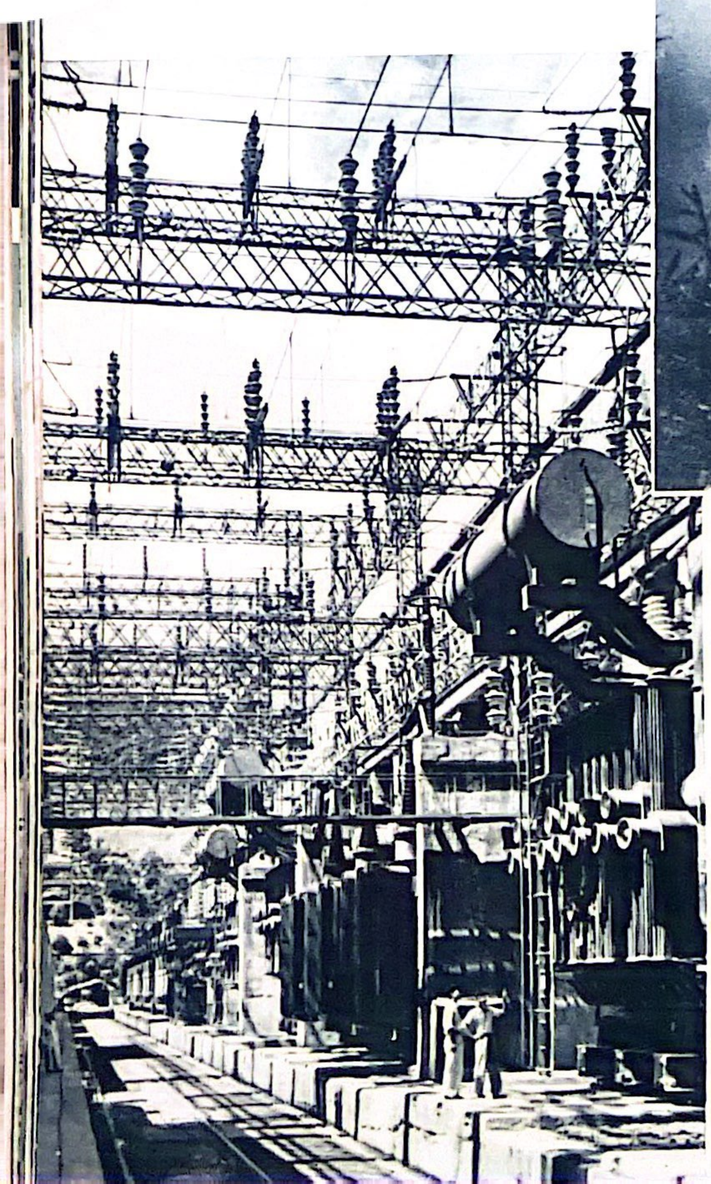
The north-western part of Kirin, consisting of the alluvial plains of the Sungari, with fertile soil and ideal irrigation, is China's chief soya bean producer. To the south-east of the province lie the Changpai Mountains which are covered with dense virgin forests and are famous for timber and furs, especially the valuable sable.

The province boasts motor, machine-building, paper-making, flax and sugar-refining industries which are growing at great speed. The Number One Motor Works, first of its kind to be built in China, is located in Changchun, the provincial capital. On the middle reaches of the Sungari is the famous Fengman Hydro-electric Power Station.

The Yenchi Basin in the east is largely inhabited by Koreans where a Yenpien Korean Autonomous *Chou* was established in 1952. It is one of the chief rice-producing areas north of the Huai River.

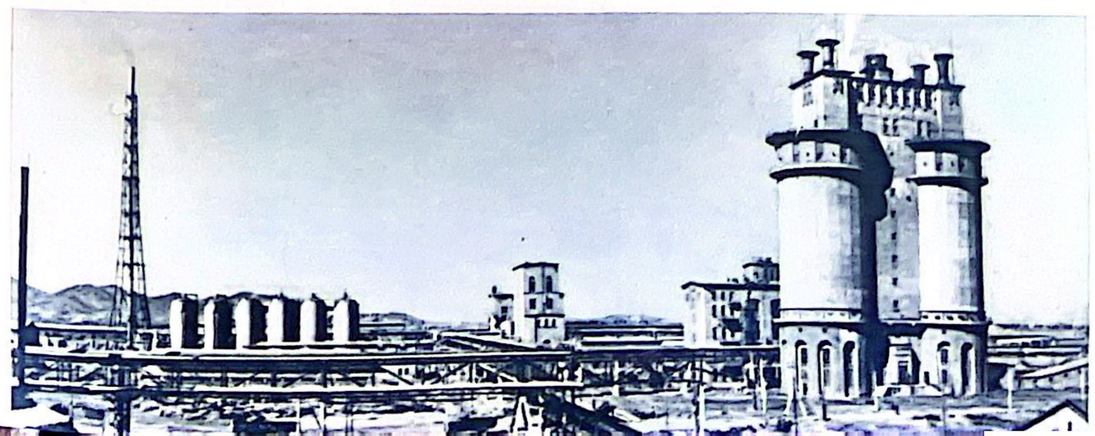
Below: **First batch of four-ton lorries produced by the Number One Motor Works at Changchun in 1956. From 1958, in addition to other motor vehicles, motor cars of various types will be manufactured**

The Fengman Hydro-electric Station in Kirin Province is at present the biggest of its kind in China. It was reconstructed in the past few years, up-to-date turbo-generators installed, and the dam reinforced and its height increased. It supplies electricity to the industrial cities and mining districts of the North-east.
Right: The dam of the Fengman Station.
Below: Transformers and their auxiliary equipment newly installed in the station



Calcium carbide is an important raw material in the making of more than two thousand chemical products. The building of the calcium carbide plant lays the foundation for the development of China's organic synthetic chemical industry

Kirin, by the side of the Sungari River, is to become the leading city of China's chemical industry. Plants for the manufacture of fertilizers, calcium carbide and dyestuffs are already completed. The picture shows the fertilizer plant, which began production in 1957



Agricultural machinery produced by the Kirin Agricultural Machinery Works. In order to develop agricultural production, the government has made great efforts in the manufacture of new farm implements

Caterpillar tractor in operation in the forest area in western Changpai Mountains. Working processes in the area have been mechanized since 1956

Deer's antlers are used in Chinese medicine in cases of neurasthenia and heart disease. The Changpai Mountain district is the biggest deer-producing area. In Kirin many deer-breeding centres have been set up and the output of deer's antlers is increasing every year

The Changpai Mountain district is noted for its output of skins of otter, silver fox and other fur-bearing animals

The Sungari River valley is China's principal flax-producing area. Flax grown here is used mainly as raw material for the textile industry

Heilungkiang Province

Bordering on Siberia, Heilungkiang is the coldest province of China, having a winter of eight months. Its land surface slopes southward from the thickly forested north. The southern sections are boundless prairies which, long known as the "northern wilderness," were a derelict area fifty years ago. Over the past few years, an increasing portion of land has been reclaimed for agriculture. The fertile black earth of the area offers enormous farming possibilities.

The prairies along the Nunkiang River are excellent pastoral land where cattle, horses, mules and donkeys are extensively raised. Hunting is an important occupation in the hilly regions. The Heilungkiang River (Amur) valley is one of the country's gold-producing centres.

The industry of the province has made a big stride forward since the birth of New China. Harbin, the capital, is a modern, highly industrialized city.

Below: **Winter scene in Harbin**

The Heilungkiang River is a boundary between China and the Soviet Union. It has enormous potential power resources. Along both banks are virgin forests, and the nearby areas are rich in gold, coal, iron and other minerals

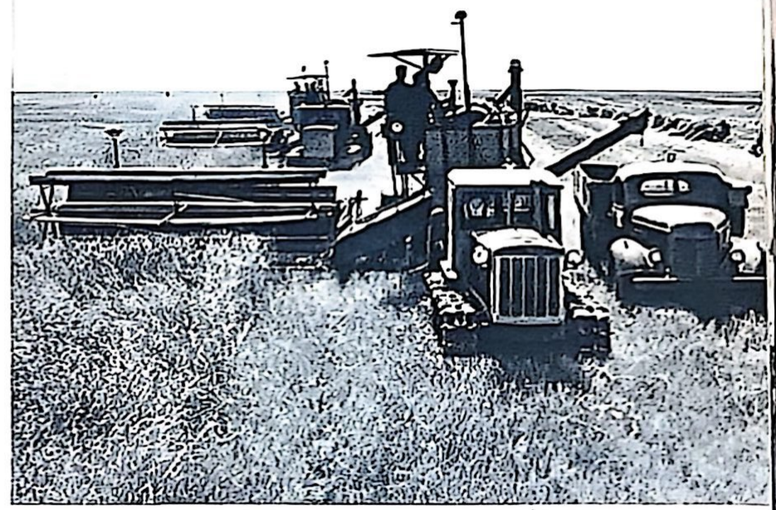
In accordance with the Sino-Soviet Agreement relating to the investigation and exploitation of the resources along the Heilungkiang River valley, Chinese and Soviet scientists have organized an investigation team to conduct jointly field investigation and survey. The picture shows Chinese and Soviet surveyors exchanging experience in drilling on ice

On the desolate grasslands in north Heilungkiang, China's first plant to make steel rolling and smelting equipment — the Fularki Heavy Machinery Plant — is taking shape. Construction is going ahead at a rapid pace. The first set of heavy steel rolling equipment will be produced in 1960

Harbin, which had but a few repairing factories several years ago, is now the base of China's power machinery industry. The picture shows a fitting of a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine being made in the Harbin Electric Motor Plant

A workshop in the Harbin Electrical Instruments and Apparatus Works. This modern factory turns out meters for motor cars and precision apparatus for various purposes in industrial and scientific experiments

The Friendship State Farm in the "northern wilderness" is at present the biggest and most mechanized grain farm in China. The machines used there, donated by the Soviet people, are the latest and very best



China occupies first place in the world in the output of soya beans. Soya beans are produced in various parts of the country, but the North-east accounts for over one third of the total output. Soya beans grown in Heilungkiang are mainly used for oil extraction and for export

Sorghum is a crop highly resistant to drought and waterlogging. Besides being a food, it can be used in distilling spirit. North-east China is the principal sorghum-producing area

Peasants in a suburban district of Harbin selling beet to the state purchasing station to be delivered to the sugar refinery by train. The area planted under beet has been small and active measures are being taken to boost output

Anhwei Province

Anhwei lies astride the Yangtse and the Huai valleys. The greater part of the province consists of plains.

In pre-liberation days, Anhwei often bore the brunt of the floods caused by the Huai. The year following the birth of People's China, the government called for the harnessing of the river. In addition to a series of big reservoirs and numerous flood-detention projects, the people have worked hard in the past few years dredging river channels, repairing and building dykes, and constructing a number of projects to aid navigation, irrigation and power-generation. When the last phase of the Huai River project is completed, not only the danger of flood will be ended once and for all, but 3,300,000 more hectares will be brought under irrigation.

The Huainan Coal Mine is the chief coal centre of East China. Maanshan is rich in iron deposits and Tungkuanshan in copper.

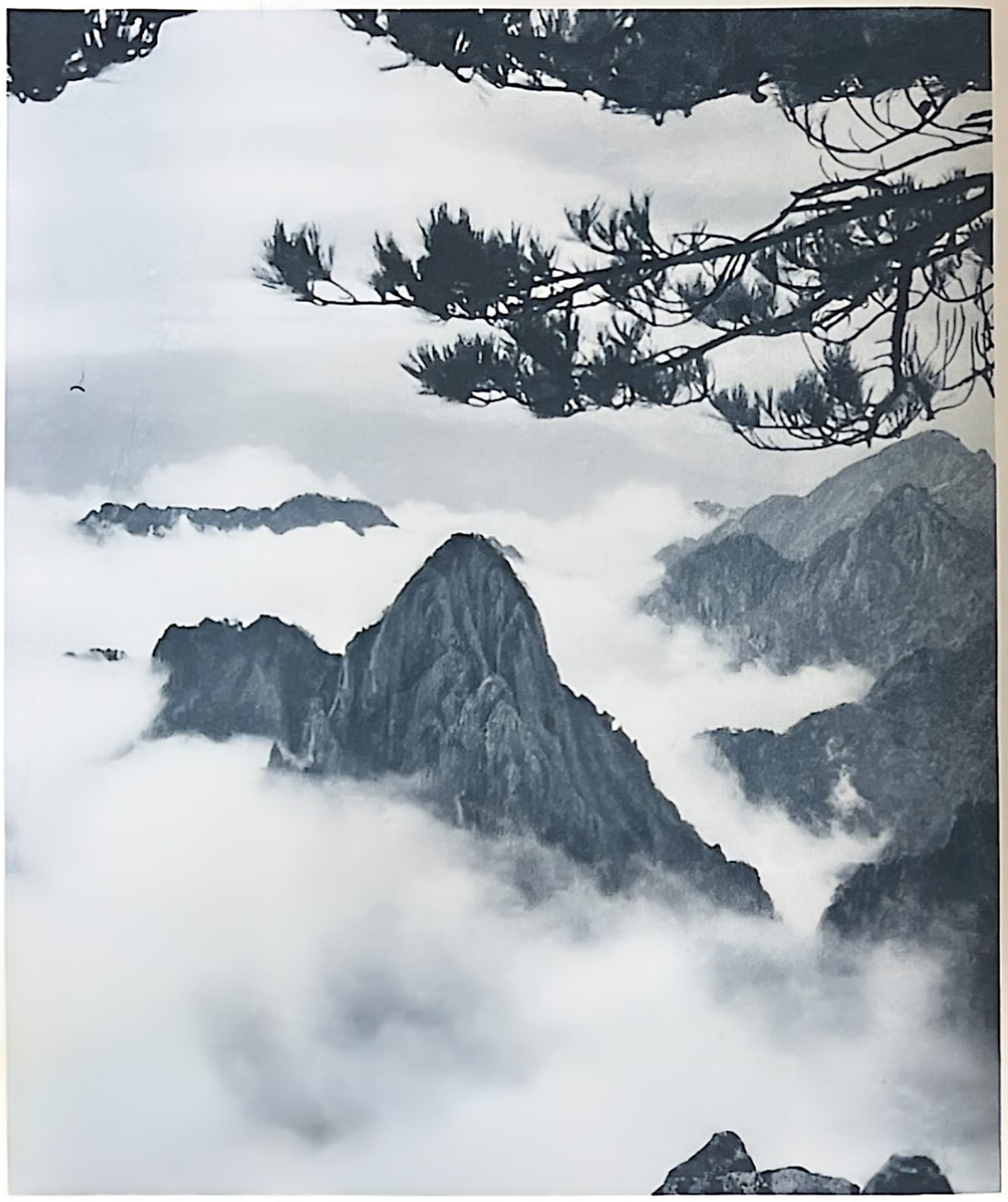
Below: **Street scene in Hofei, provincial capital of Anhwei**

Meishan Reservoir, a part of the Huai River project, is at present the biggest reservoir in the Huai River valley. The multiple-arch dam is 88.24 metres high

The Jenhochi navigation lock, one of the many built on the Huai River and its branches

Peasants of Hsiaoyi Township, Huaiyuan County, digging a canal. An extensive campaign to build more irrigation works to counter flood and drought is being carried out in China's countryside

"Nine years out of ten we faced famine, carrying the flower drums to flee to other places," that was what the peasants of Fengyang County used to sing of their sad experience in the old days. Now, with the taming of the treacherous Huai River, they sing to celebrate a rich harvest



Huangshan Mountains in a sea of cloud. One of the famous sight-seeing districts of China, Huangshan Mountains are located on the south of Anhwei. In the mountains are many wondrous cliffs, waterfalls, streams and sequestered temples

Kiangsu Province

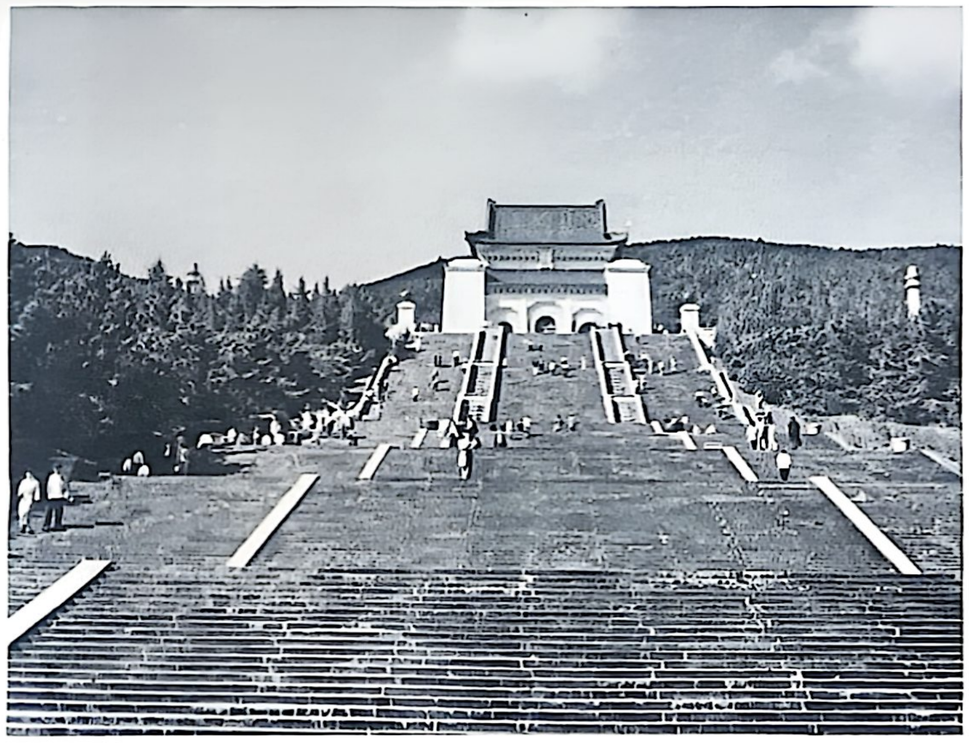
Kiangsu is criss-crossed by a maze of rivers and canals and dotted by a large number of lakes and ponds, which combine to give a characteristic note to the landscape of the province.

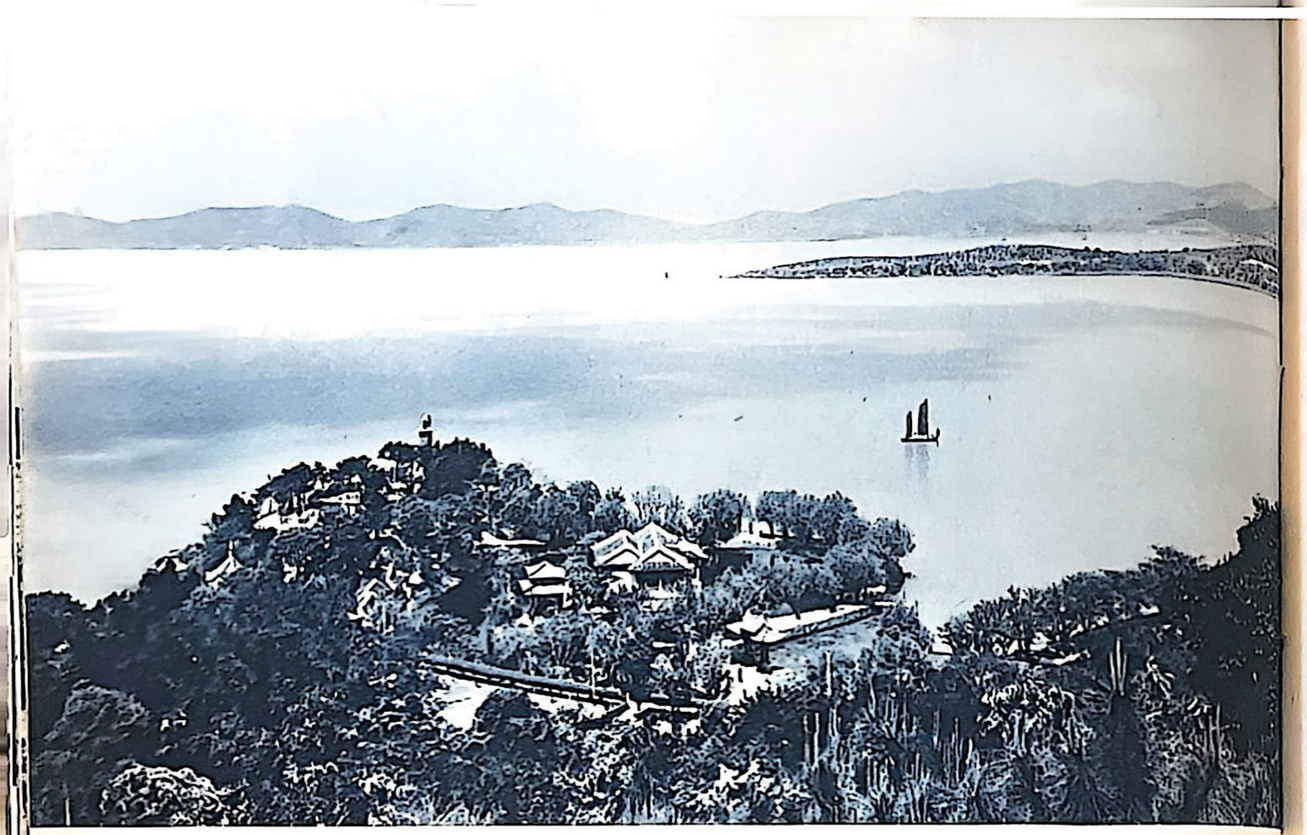
Virtually all the land is under cultivation. The province has long been known as the "land of rice and fish." Rice, wheat and other crops are extensively grown, while the coastal areas and the rivers and lakes abound in a great variety of fish.

Kiangsu is situated at the estuary of the Yangtse. The large, fertile delta formed at the estuary by the river's annual deposit of 600 million tons of sediment is one of the country's chief cotton-growing areas.

The industry of the province is well developed. Its textile and food-processing industries occupy important places in China's industrial production. Its silk, renowned both at home and abroad, is associated specifically with Wusih and Soochow.

Below: **Steps leading to the Mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the great forerunner of the democratic revolution in modern China, on the Purple Mountain in Nanking, provincial capital of Kiangsu**





Hengyun Park on the Islet of the Turtle's Head on Lake Taihu. There are over a dozen charming islets on Lake Taihu which lies between Kiangsu and Chekiang

The Grand Canal by the Wenfeng Pagoda of Yangchow. Built in the 13th century, the 1,782-kilometre-long Grand Canal is the longest of its kind in the world. From Hangchow in the south to Peking in the north, the canal flows through four provinces, linking up the Yangtse, Huai and Yellow rivers

With the building of the lock at Hsinyangkang on the lower reaches of the Huai River, the peasants can now, with complete confidence, plant wheat on the newly-reclaimed land. They need not worry about flood and famine which once were their lot

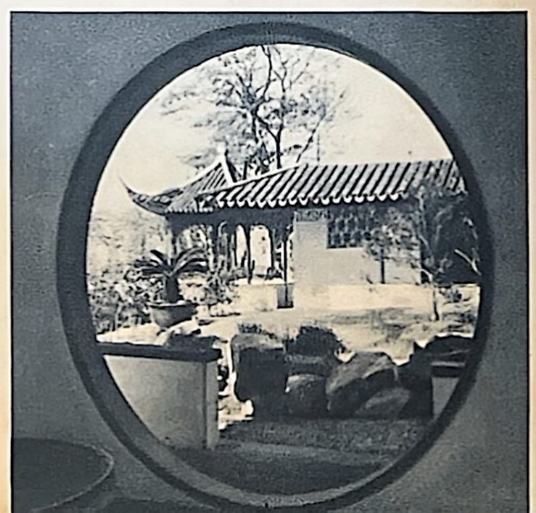
With a network of ditches built, the agricultural producers' co-operatives in northern Kiangsu set up windmills to pump the water to the fields so that more than 40,000 hectares of dry land are now irrigated

Flock of geese by the side of Lake Kaopao. The breeding of geese is an important subsidiary occupation of the local peasants

Embroidery is a handicraft art which has a long tradition in China. It is executed in different ways in different places, the most famous being those practised in Soochow and Hunan. In Soochow, forty thousand peasant women are engaged in embroidery as a sideline occupation. The bed covers, cushions, pillow-cases they make are popular in foreign and domestic markets

The "dragon jars" of Ihsing. This famous pottery town started producing pottery articles as early as 2,400 years ago

A corner of the Chocheng Garden built during the Ming dynasty. The gardens of Soochow are celebrated for their elegance, beauty and the serenity of their surroundings



The chrysanthemum is a special product of China. China has a long history in the cultivation of chrysanthemums. It was first cultivated in the Tang dynasty, and from a wild flower of single petals and one colour has been evolved the thousands of varieties of form and colour of today

Shanghai

Shanghai, China's largest city, has a population of more than seven million. For a hundred years before liberation, the city was dominated by foreign capital and by bureaucrat-compradore capital. A large portion of the country's capital owned by national capitalists was also concentrated here. And it was on this economic basis of a semi-feudal and semi-colonial character that the city's industry and commerce had been abnormally developed. The industrial structure was dominated by the textile industry which used imported cotton as its raw material.

Since liberation, the government has, in accordance with the needs of national construction, introduced step by step, planned reforms in Shanghai's industry, thus transforming the city into a city with a balanced development of heavy and light industries. Today, the goods turned out by Shanghai reach all corners of the country, while its heavy equipment and technical apparatus find a ready demand in the various construction projects.

Shanghai is the birth-place of the Chinese Communist Party. The working class of this municipality has a glorious revolutionary tradition.

Below: **The waterfront at Shanghai**

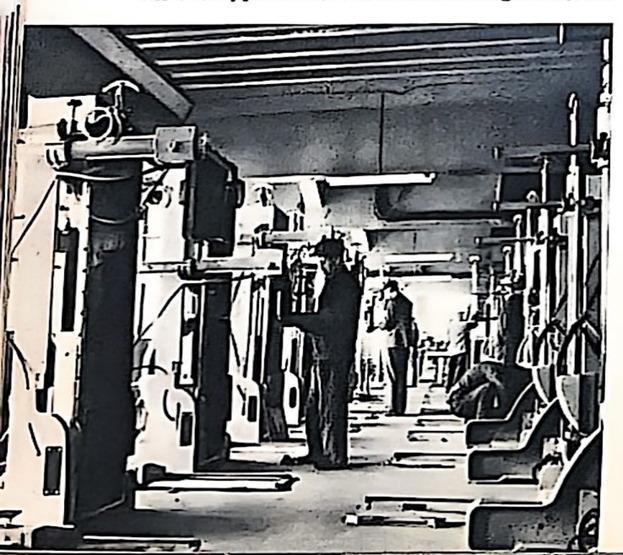
A movable crane made by the Shanghai Building Machinery Plant. It can lift six tons and is suitable for use in the erection of buildings of eight or nine stories, and of steel structures of all kinds

The canned food workshop of the Shanghai Yimin Food Factory No. 1. Fifty kinds of canned fruits, meat and vegetables produced here are sold in all parts of the country and abroad

The "Motherland," a new 5-valve direct-current radio set for use in the countryside being inspected in a workshop of the Shanghai Radio Instruments Works. A dozen products, including the "141" 8-valve set, are in production

A penicillin laboratory of the Kofa Pharmaceutical Works. Much has been done in the research and production of antibiotics in Shanghai. Penicillin and aureomycin are now produced in great quantity. Certain new tuberculosis and tumour resistant antibiotics are under research

X-ray equipment being fitted out in a Shanghai factory. Shanghai now turns out nearly all the apparatuses needed in a large hospital

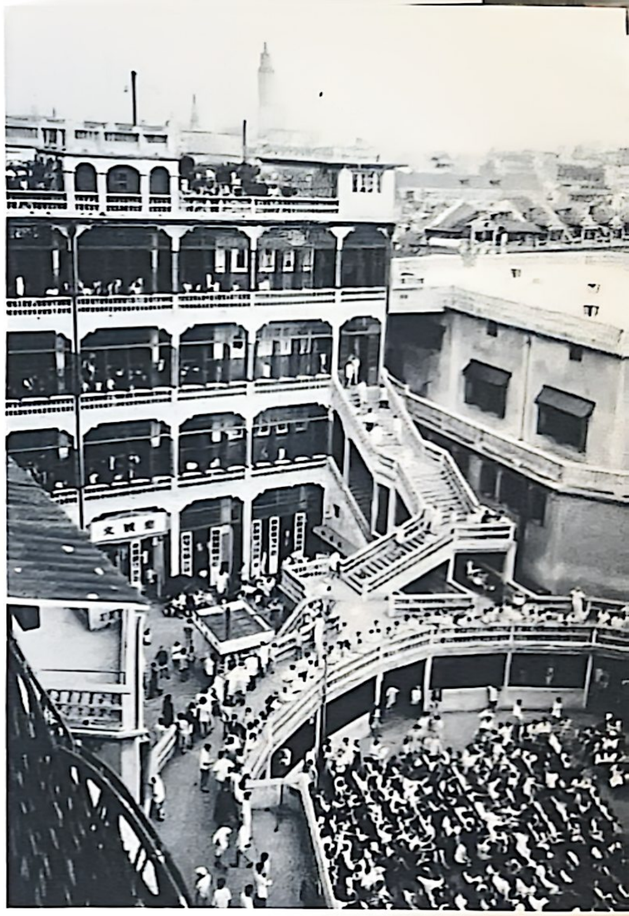


Model of a 10,000-ton ocean liner, China's first attempt at building a vessel of that tonnage. The picture shows engineers checking the model in an experimental tank

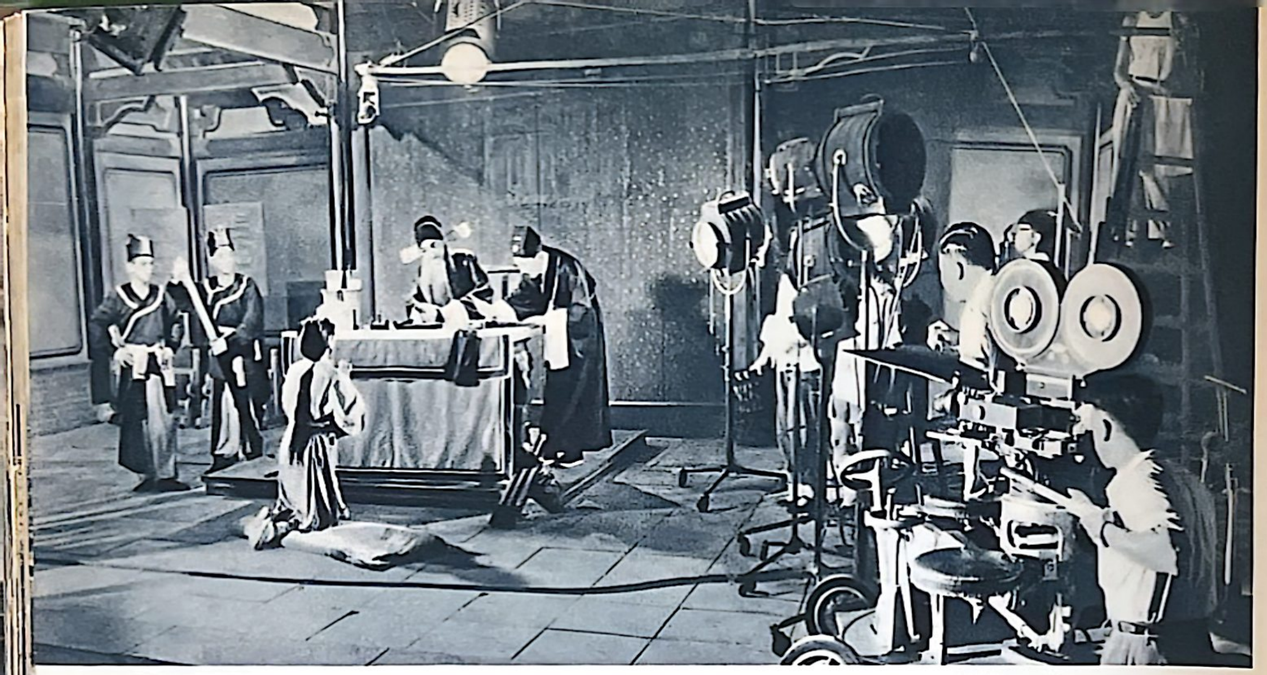
In the centre of Shanghai, the area that was formerly a racecourse where the imperialists gambled on the horses, is now a people's park, with pavilions, bridges, corridors, club room and music hall

The Sino-Soviet Friendship Hall in Shanghai, built in 1955, where the exhibition of the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet Union was held. The exhibition was also held in Peking, Canton and Wuhan. It was significant in the great interest it aroused in the advanced Soviet experience, and in promoting friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples

The "Big World" is an amusement centre of the Shanghai people. In it are a dozen performing stages for operas, ballad-singing, acrobatics and dancing. Before liberation, it was the haunt of prostitutes, blackguards and thieves

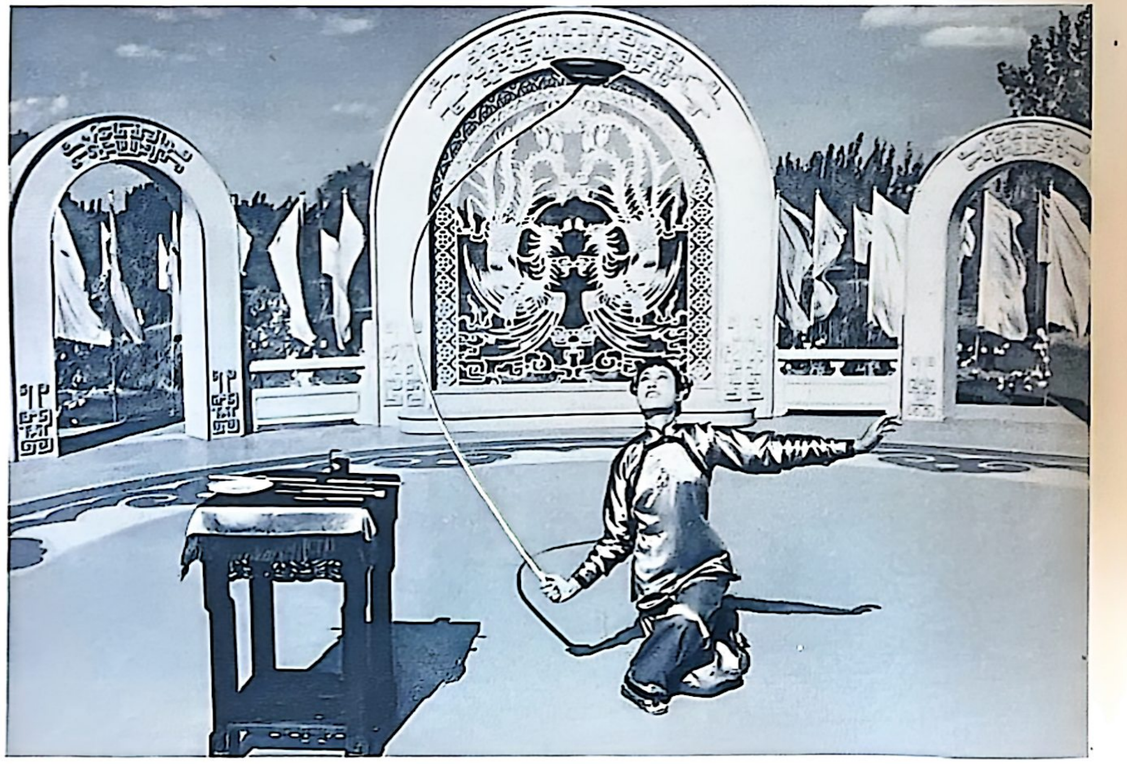


The bridge of nine angles in the City God Temple in Shanghai, built at the end of the 14th century. The temple, with its shops and booths and tea-houses and story-telling theatres, is a favourite resort of Shanghai people



Shanghai is one of China's film industry centres. The picture shows a scene from the *Fifteen Strings of Cash*, a well-known and popular Chinese play, being filmed by the Shanghai Film Production Company

Acrobatics, juggling and contortion have a long history in China. But many performers led a miserable life before liberation. After liberation, however, the People's Government got them organized, helped them to rearrange their programmes and raise their level of performance. Chinese acrobatic and juggling troupes are acclaimed when performing abroad. Here a girl juggler is doing a difficult feat



Chekiang Province

Northern Chekiang lies in the fruitful Yangtse delta while the southern sections are a part of the South-eastern Hills. The eastern part, bordered by an irregular coastline and numerous islands, is washed by the East China Sea. The province abounds in natural resources, having a warm, humid climate and a heavy rainfall. It holds first place in China in silk and jute. The tea produced here is known for its excellent colour, fragrance and flavour.

Hangchow, the capital, is renowned for its beauty and charm, immortalized in the old Chinese couplet: "As there is paradise in Heaven, so there are Soochow and Hangchow on earth." The city, now known as the "Garden of Peace," is inevitably associated with the West Lake. The lake is surrounded on three sides by hills, with Hangchow city situated to the east. The natural beauty and man-made additions combine to give Hangchow a unique position among the celebrated beauty spots of the world.

Below: **The West Lake**

The Chientang is Chekiang's largest river. Where it empties into the sea, it forms a funnel-shaped channel. When the tidal currents come up the narrowing opening, they meet the water flowing downstream and force up a wall of water which is the famous "Chientang bore"

"San Wei Shu Wu" where Lu Hsun (1881-1936), the great revolutionary writer of China, studied during his childhood. Shaohsing was the native country of Lu Hsun

China is the "motherland of tea." The tea leaves produced in Lungching in Hangchow are characterized by their green colour, fragrance and rich flavour and are recognized as the best of green tea

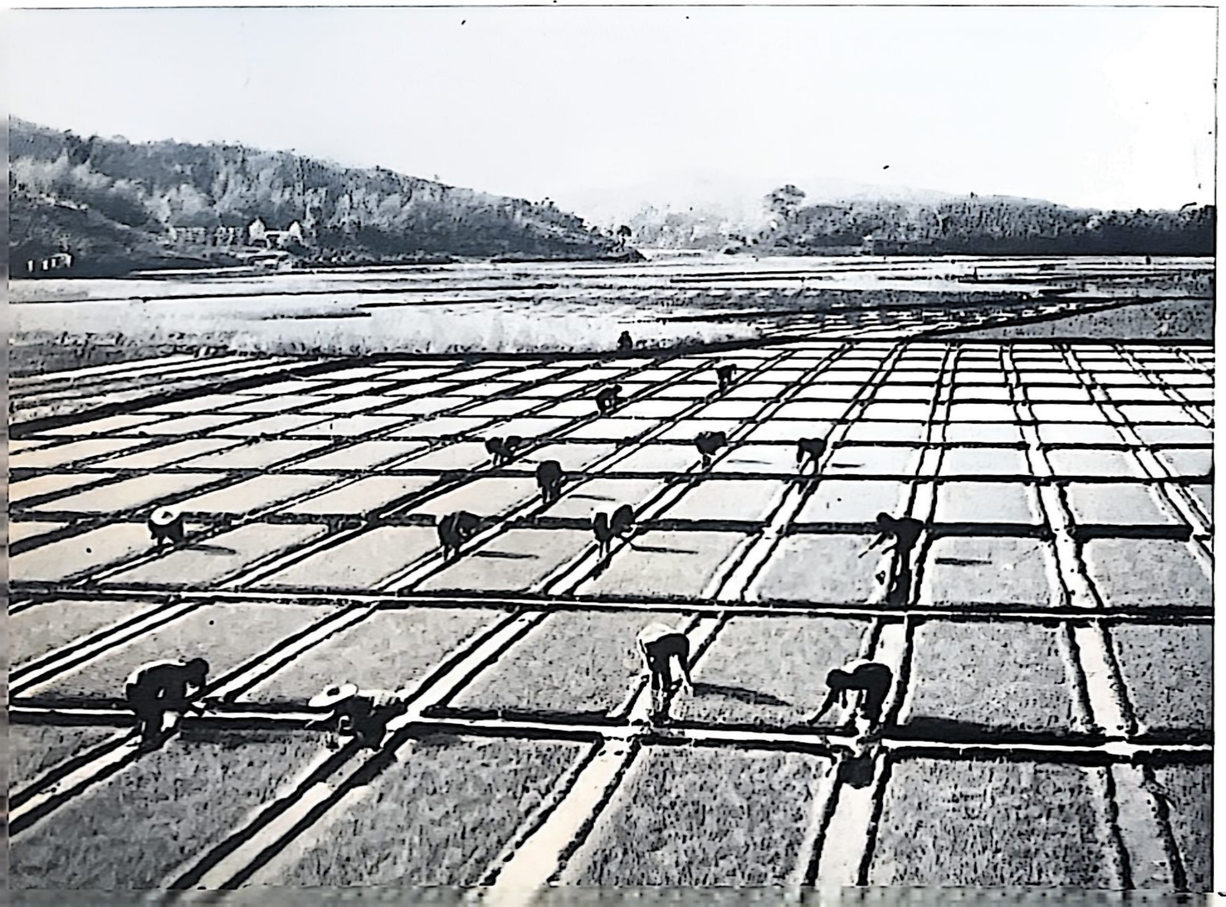
Women workers of a silkworm-breeding factory gathering cocoons. The Chinese people had learned to breed silkworms and reel and weave silk three thousand years ago. In the time of ancient Rome Chinese silks found their way to Europe and were the luxury wear of the wealthy. Chekiang is the principal silkworm-breeding area as well as the centre of the filature and silk industry of China

Shaohsing opera originated in the villages of Chekiang. Its singing is like folk singing. In the picture is the famous actress Yuan Hsueh-fen in *The Western Chamber*

Chekiang is an important bamboo producing area. Bamboo groves are scattered throughout the province. Forty-odd varieties, all of excellent quality, are grown there

Rice seed beds of an agricultural producers' co-operative. Rice is the staple grain crop of Chekiang

The Choushan Archipelago, off Hangchow Bay, consists of 535 big and small islands. Here, with deep water, many gulfs and plenty of sea-plants, excellent fishing grounds are formed. There are inexhaustible stocks of various kinds of fish. Fishing season is throughout the year. *Above:* Fishing boats off the Shengshan fishing ground in Choushan Special District. *Below:* Drying fish at Shenchiamen Fishing Harbour in Choushan Island



Shaohsing rice "wine" is famous throughout China. One kind of this rice liquor, the Shanniang, is especially noted for its aroma and mellowness. The making of this particular kind had been suspended for eighteen years before its production was resumed in 1956. The jars of the rice "wine" for export are painted with beautiful designs

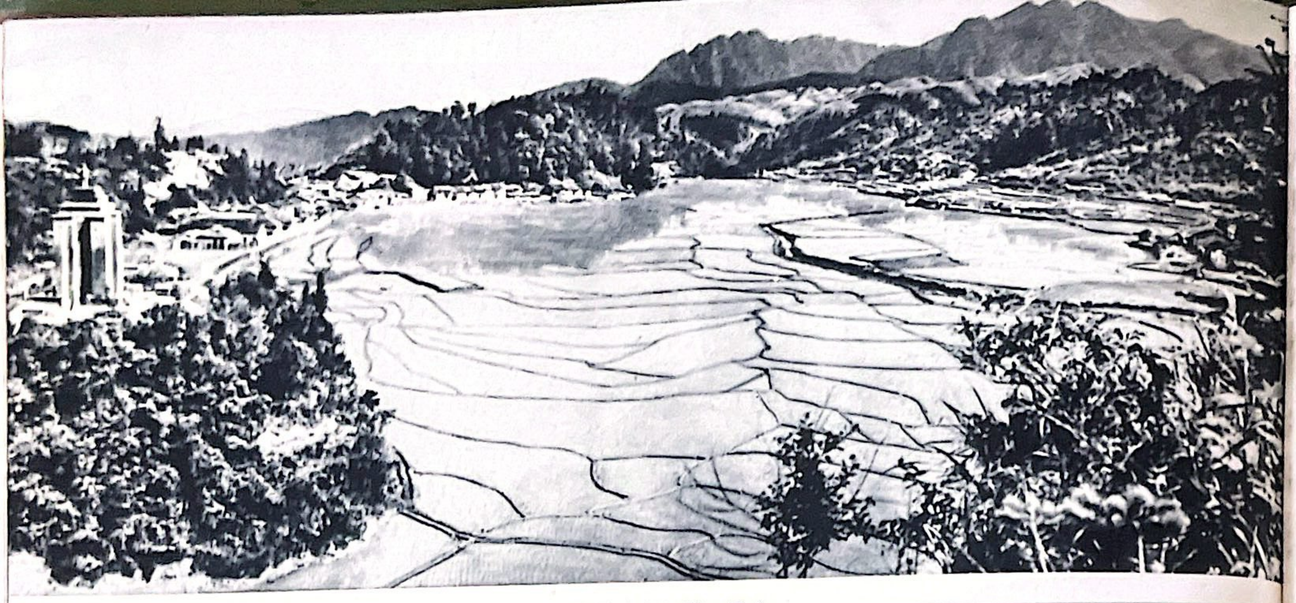
Technical personnel sent by the government to Changshan County, the tea-oil producing area, to help the peasants select quality seeds for the increased planting area locally and for plantations in other places

Chiaoszu district in Hanghsien County is famous for its production of jute

Kiangsi Province

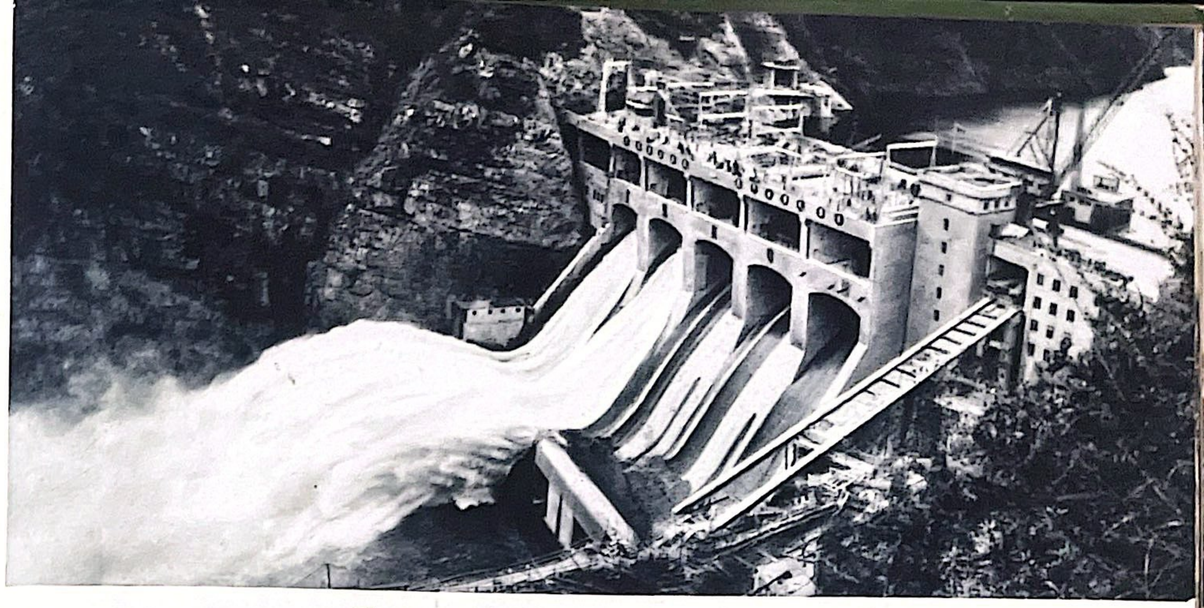
The province has a glorious record in the history of China's revolutionary struggle. Two thirds of its area was occupied by revolutionary bases during the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War (1927-1937), which had played an important role in the growth of the revolution. Nanchang, the capital, is the birthplace of the People's Liberation Army. Chingkang Mountains, in the west, was the first base of China's armed revolution established by Chairman Mao Tse-tung in 1927. Juichin, in the south-east, was formerly China's "Red Capital," being the seat of the Central Workers' and Peasants' Democratic Government.

Below: **In 1927, the reactionary Kuomintang clique betrayed the revolution and turned their guns against the people. The Chinese Communist Party maintained its stand in the revolutionary struggle. On August 1 of the same year, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Yeh Ting and Ho Lung led the Red Army in the historically famous "Nanchang Uprising." The date, August 1, has since been set as the Army Day of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The picture shows the general headquarters of the uprising, now turned into the "August 1" commemoration hall**



The Chingkang Mountains where an army led by Chu Teh joined forces with the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army led by Mao Tse-tung in April 1928

Right: The headquarters of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, in Juichin, during the Second Revolutionary Civil War period. It now houses a primary school



The hydro-electric station at Shangyu, Kiangsi Province, has been in operation since 1957. Lying inside the reinforced body of the dam, its generating plant has a capacity of 60,000 kilowatts

Members of an agricultural co-op in an old revolutionary base in Kiangsi giving greetings to the family members of a revolutionary martyr during the Spring Festival. Throughout the country family members of revolutionary martyrs and the PLA are given every care and attention by the local people. They are first considered when a job is to be filled; they are helped in their field work and given subsidies in kind

A road in the mountain

Chingtehchen was famous as the "porcelain town" more than a thousand years ago. Its products now reach all parts of the globe. *Upper left:* Liu Yu-tsen, popularly acclaimed as one of the eight famous porcelain painters, is working on wares for export. *Left:* Checking finished goods

Hupeh Province

Criss-crossed by a labyrinth of rivers and lakes, the province, on the middle reaches of the Yangtse, has the best inland navigation of China. Crossed by the Peking-Canton Railway and the Yangtse, Hupeh is the key junction of the country's north-south and west-east traffic.

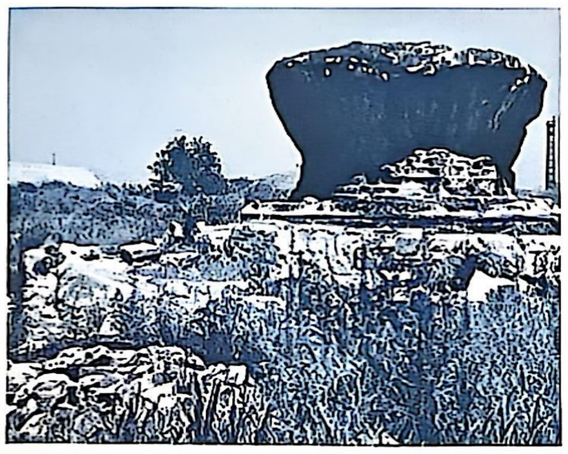
Wuhan, the capital, will become another iron and steel centre of China during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A big, open-cast iron mine will be built at Tayeh in its east.

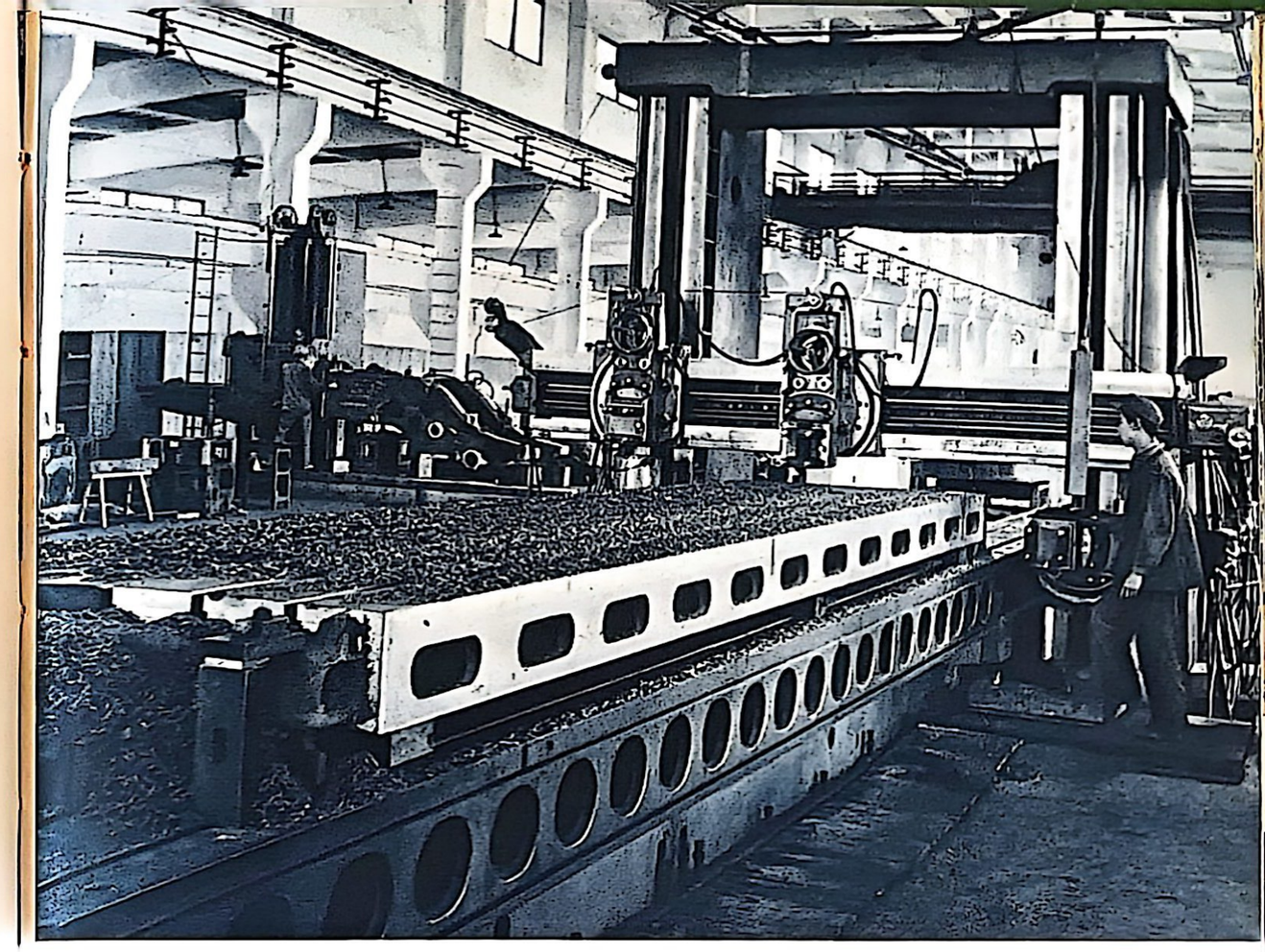
Chingkiang in southern Hupeh is a section of the Yangtse which often experienced disastrous floods in the old days. The Chingkiang flood-diversion project, built after liberation, is seen by the people along the river valley as the guardian of their safety and the 470,000 hectares of their farmland.

Hupeh has well-developed freshwater fish farming and is one of the country's famous cotton growers.

Below: **The new Yangtse Bridge at Wuhan. It is 1,156 metres long. The upper deck is 18 metres wide, sufficient to allow six motor cars running abreast; the lower deck is a double-track railway**

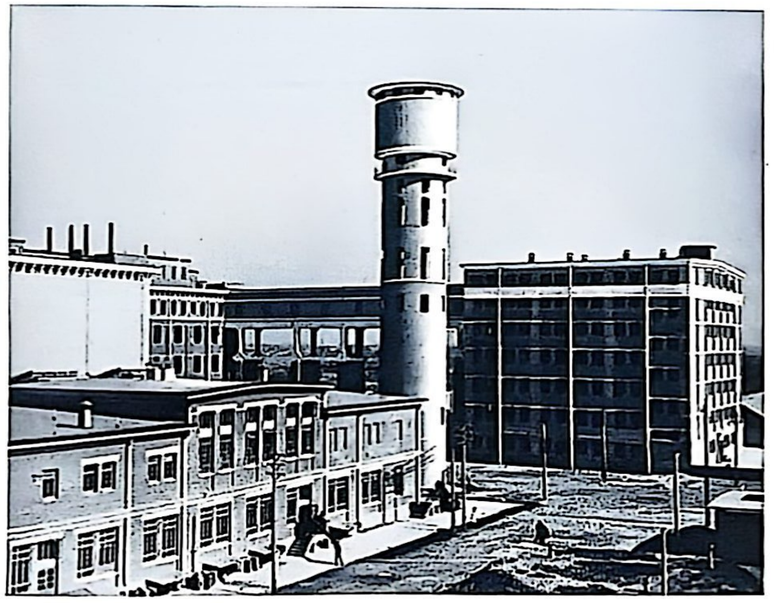
Above: The Wuhan Iron and Steel Company — another iron and steel base — under construction. China's first iron and steel works, the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works, built in 1894, was also located in Wuhan but stopped production in 1926 due to imperialist influence. *Below:* The huge mass of iron in the wilderness is all that remains of the old iron smelting furnace





A 70-ton planer of the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Plant at work. Some of the main workshops of the plant have been completed

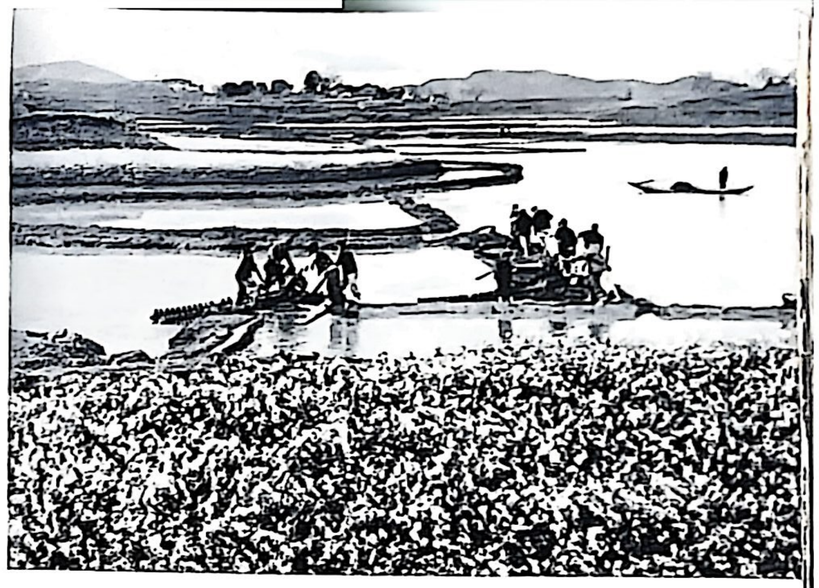
The Wuhan Associated Meat Processing Works has been completed. It can handle five thousand pigs and two hundred head of cattle every day. The entire process of production is mechanized



The Yangtse occupies an especially important place in river transport in China. Goods shifted from west to east are mainly grain, timber and tung oil, and from east to west, machinery, oil, chemical fertilizers and articles of daily use. Wuhan is the transport centre of the Yangtse

Hupeh peasants gathering lake weeds as fertilizer for the late rice crop. Throughout the country a mass fertilizer-accumulating movement started following the completion of the nation-wide co-operation in agriculture

China and India are the biggest rape-seed-producing countries of the world. Chinese rape-fields are predominantly in the Yangtse River valley



Ramie fibre is mainly used as raw textile material. About three quarters of China's total output of ramie comes from Hupeh, Kiangsi, Hunan and Szechuan

An excellent sesame crop in western Hupeh. China is a leading producer of sesame seed. Sesame is a high oil-bearing crop. It is mainly produced in the lower reaches of the Yellow River and the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtse

Hunan Province

Hunan is known as one of the country's chief granaries. If you travel along Lake Tungting or along either bank of the Hsiangkiang River in late spring or early summer, you will see vast expanses of green rice-fields extending as far as the eye can sweep.

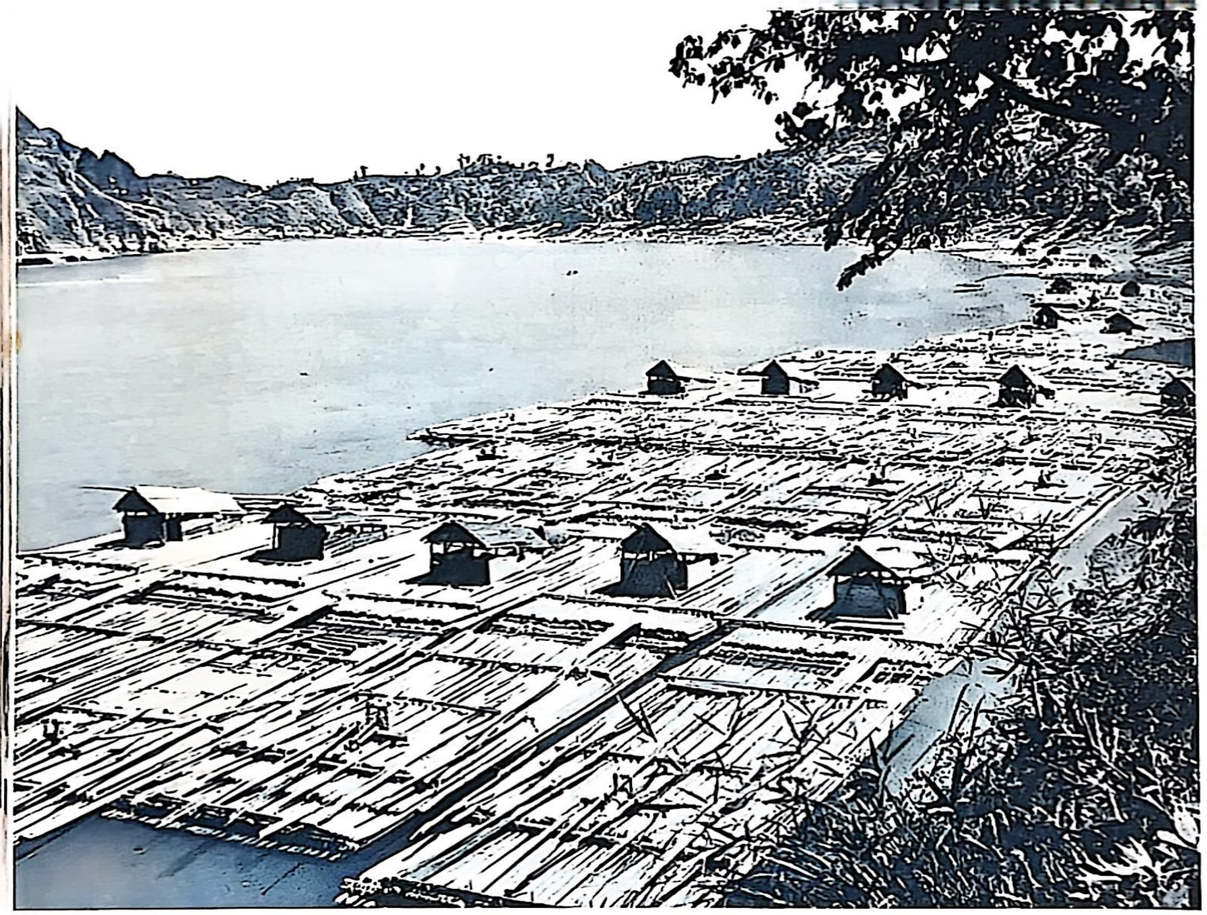
Mountains and uplands take up one-fourth of the province's total area. Possessing a warm climate and a moderate rainfall, Hunan, with its luxuriant forests, is an important timber producer. Tung oil and tea are also abundant. In addition, Hunan boasts half of the world's known antimony deposits, and holds an important place in China in its mining and treatment of non-ferrous metals such as antimony, lead and zinc.

The mountainous region in the south-west is inhabited by many national minorities, including the Tuchias, Miaos, Chuangs, Tungs and Yaos.

Below: **Yolu Mountain, located to the south-west of Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, is famous for its scenic beauty. At the foot of the mountain stood the Yolu Academy, built in 976, during the Sung dynasty. The old institute has now been rebuilt into the Hunan Normal College**

This farmhouse in Shaoshan Township, Hsiangtan County, Hunan Province, is the birthplace of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the beloved leader of the Chinese people. In it are household articles, farm tools, books and writing materials which Chairman Mao used during his adolescence. It is a source of great interest to visitors who come from other parts of the country and from abroad

In Liling County, where output of double-cropping rice is extremely high, the peasants have accumulated valuable experience regarding its cultivation. In the picture, visiting peasants from Szechuan, Anhwei and other provinces are getting practical lessons of methods and results



Rafts on the Yuankiang River. Every day large quantities of timber are sent from the forest areas to construction sites in various places

Co-op members husking the fruit of tung trees. Tung oil is an important export product. Hunan is second only to Szechuan in its output

In the Tung Autonomous County of Tungtao are many unusual-looking structures. This closed corridor-like bridge is one of seven thrown across a 10-kilometre section of a river in the county, with pavilions where pedestrians can rest and take shelter from rain

Tuchia girls dressed up for a festival. Since liberation, the 400,000 Tuchias, together with the Miaos and Hans in western Hunan, have begun their happy new life

Shrimps, a painting by the great Chinese artist Chi Pai-shih (1863-1957), who devoted his long life to art, leaving a rich legacy of paintings, poems, calligraphy and carved seals. He was awarded the 1955 international peace prize

Fukien Province

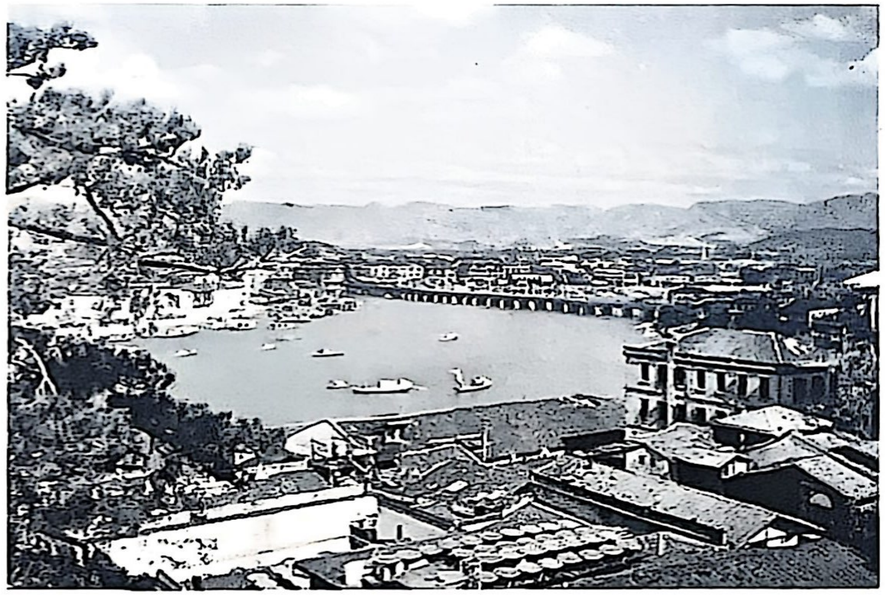
Hills take up 95 per cent of the province's total area. Wuyi Mountains, the chief range, form the border between Fukien and Kiangsi. The irregular coastline is marked by many promontories, harbours and off-shore islands. It has many excellent fishing grounds.

Because of its rugged topography, Fukien has only 12 per cent of its area under cultivation. For a long time it had to import grain for local consumption. After liberation, however, the peasants won back their land from the local landlords and turned to co-operative farming. They worked hard to build water conservancy works and improved their farming technique, so that, since 1952, Fukien has become a province with enough grain and to spare.

The new Yingtan-Amoy Railway, which runs from Yingtan in Kiangsi through a chain of mountains to the seaport city of Amoy, will stand Fukien in good stead in its construction plans. The line was completed in 1957.

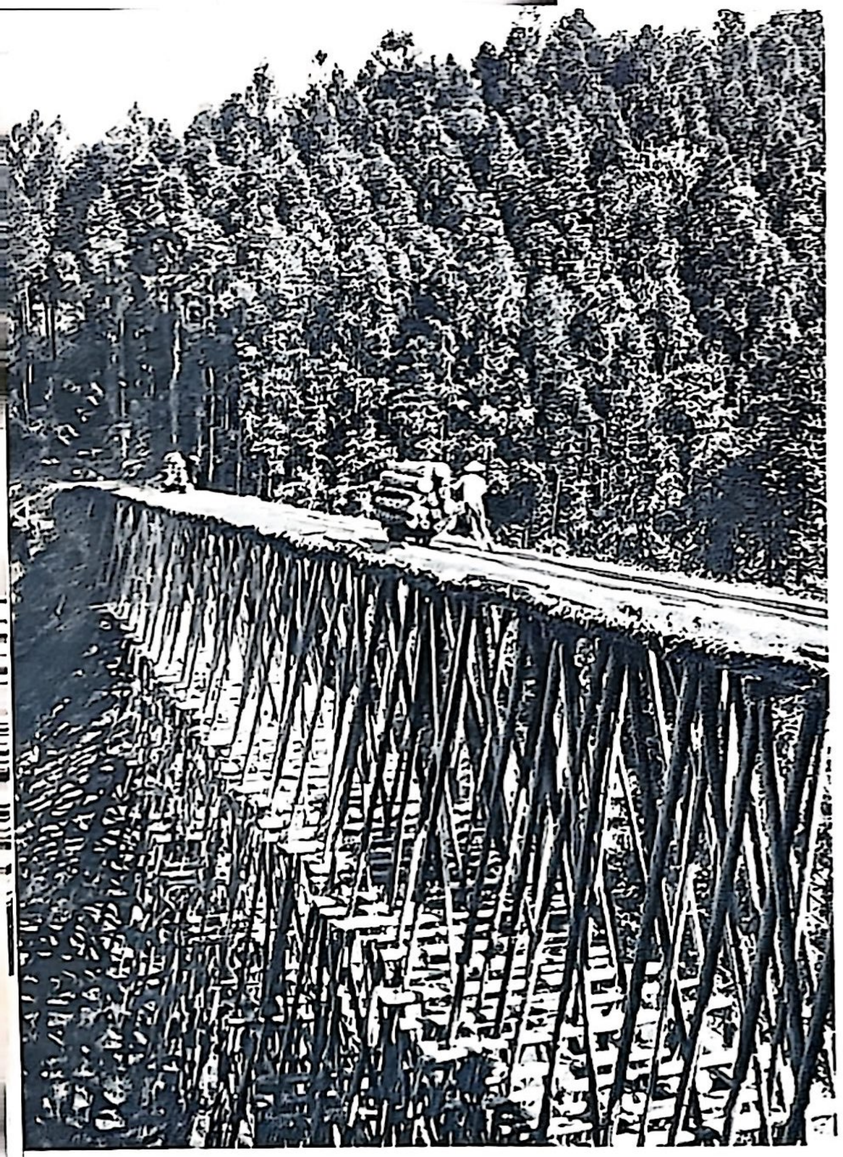
Tea, oranges, tangerines, resin, dried bamboo shoots and lacquerware form the province's leading exports.

Below: **Foochow — provincial capital of Fukien**



Above: **A light railway of the Hsienyu Sugar Refinery penetrates the cane fields to ship out the cane. The refinery was built by the Overseas Chinese Investment Company. The entire process of production is mechanized. The factory can produce 140 tons of sugar daily**

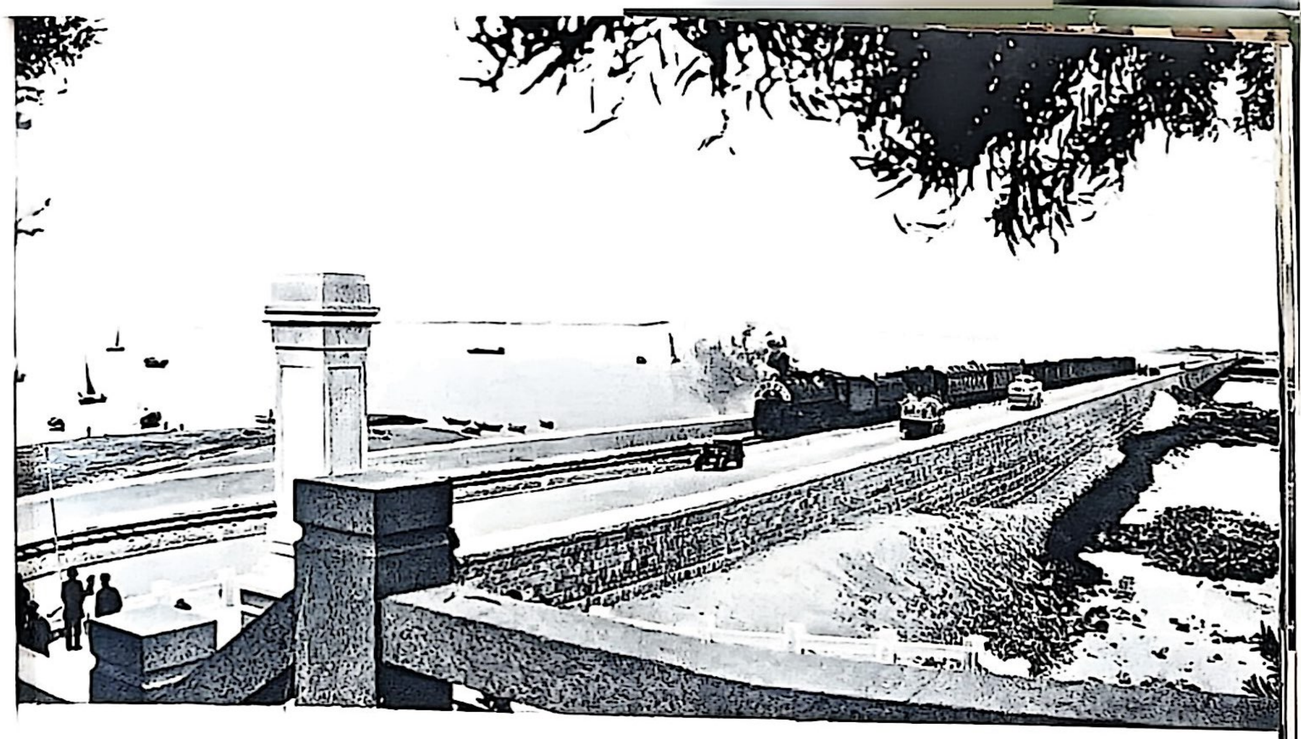
Bananas ready to be shipped. Fruits of Fukien, rich in variety and output, bring a considerable income to the peasants



Fukien is one of the four big forest areas of China. Its timber reserves reach 250 million cubic metres, mostly fir and pine

Lower left: The spectators are drawn by this cleverly-contrived paper lantern in the shape of an elephant. Every year in Foochow an exhibition of beautiful lanterns is held to celebrate the Spring Festival

Below: The lacquerwares of Fukien enjoy a high fame in domestic and foreign markets. They are practical, light and elaborately wrought. Shown here is a lacquer screen



A train on the Yingtan-Amoy Railway running along the Chimei Embankment. To speed up socialist industrialization, the People's Government, apart from repairing many old railways, had, by 1958, built eight thousand kilometres of new lines

The Shuitsao Platform on the Sunshine Rock in Amoy was where Cheng Cheng-kung, a Chinese national hero, once stood in training his soldiers. In 1661 he led his army across the sea to recover Taiwan

Taiwan Province

Taiwan Province includes Taiwan Island proper, Penghu Archipelago and seventy-nine other smaller islands. Taiwan Island consists of mountains and dense natural forests which cover about two thirds of the island's total area. The mountain regions abound in juniper and the level land in camphor trees. The island leads the world in the production of camphor. Rice and sugar-cane are cultivated on a large scale in the south-western coastal plains. The northern tip of the island is bordered by a large fertile basin embraced by mountains. Taipei, the province's largest city, lies in the middle part of the basin.

Han people constitute 97 per cent of the province's total population of 7,600,000. The Kaoshan minority live mostly in the hilly areas. For over a thousand years the Han and Kaoshan people have joined hands in making Taiwan by their hard labour the fruitful, beautiful island it now is.

Today, Taiwan Island, the largest in China, is still under the usurped control of the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek clique shielded by American imperialism. To safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the motherland is the sacred task of the Chinese people. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan and restore it to their motherland.

Below: **Farmland on the outskirts of Taipei**

The Jihyueh (Sun and Moon) Lake in the south-east of Taichung, 727 metres above sea level, is a famous beauty spot and health resort. It is also the source of a hydro-electric station

A view of tropical Tainan

Sugar-cane is an important crop of the island of Taiwan. The planting of sugar-cane on the island dates back to the later stage of Manchu administration in Taiwan

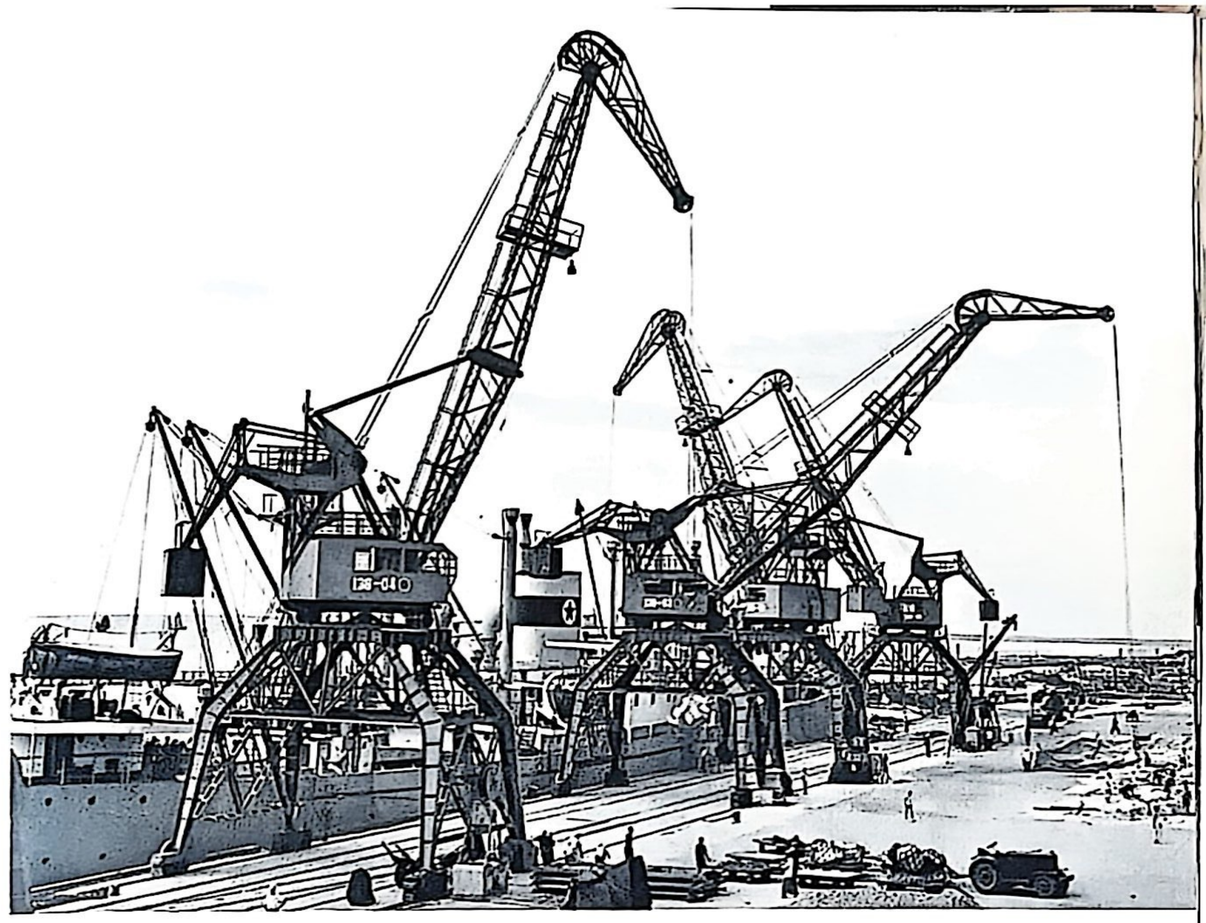
Kwangtung Province

Lying in southernmost China, Kwangtung was the first Chinese province to enter into trade relations with foreign countries and at the same time the first province invaded by foreign imperialism. Having a glorious record in the history of the Chinese revolution, Kwangtung was also the base of the Northern Expedition War of 1926, a military campaign against the feudal warlords, and the birth-place of the "Canton Commune," the first urban political power established by the Chinese working people.

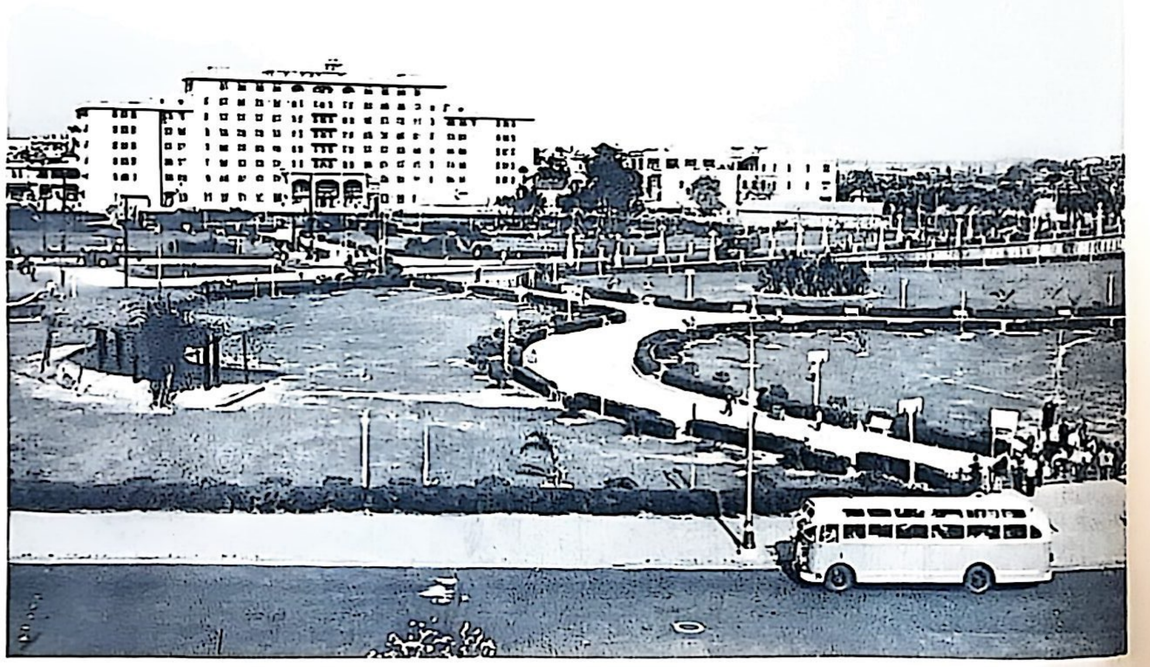
Generally speaking, the province's climate is sub-tropical, with an abundant rainfall and a minimum of cold weather. Rice is the major crop, yielding two or three harvests a year in most parts of the region. A large variety of fruit is produced. Best known are litchi, pineapples, bananas, oranges, tangerines and cocoa-nuts. Cement, paper-making and sugar industries are well developed.

The province has under its administration more than 150 islands studding the South China Sea, among which is Hainan, second largest island off the Chinese coast, Taiwan alone being larger.

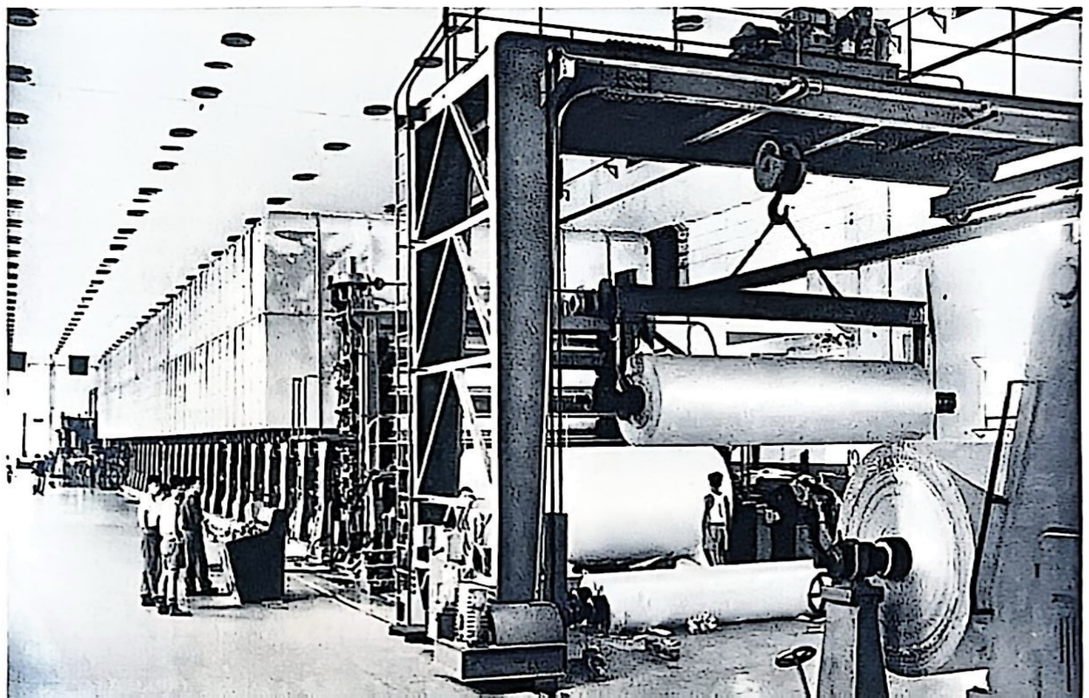
Below: **A view of Canton, the provincial capital of Kwangtung. The building in the background is the Overseas Chinese Hotel**



Chankiang, in the Bay of Kwangchow, is a newly-built modern port. It is an important harbour for foreign trade and can accommodate ships of 10,000 tons. It is also an important fishing centre



Newsprint coming off a huge paper-making machine of the Canton Paper Mill. The mill was built on the basis of the old Kwangtung Provincial Paper Mill. Large-scale expansion has been carried out since liberation. The mill can produce two hundred tons of newsprint and wood pulp daily

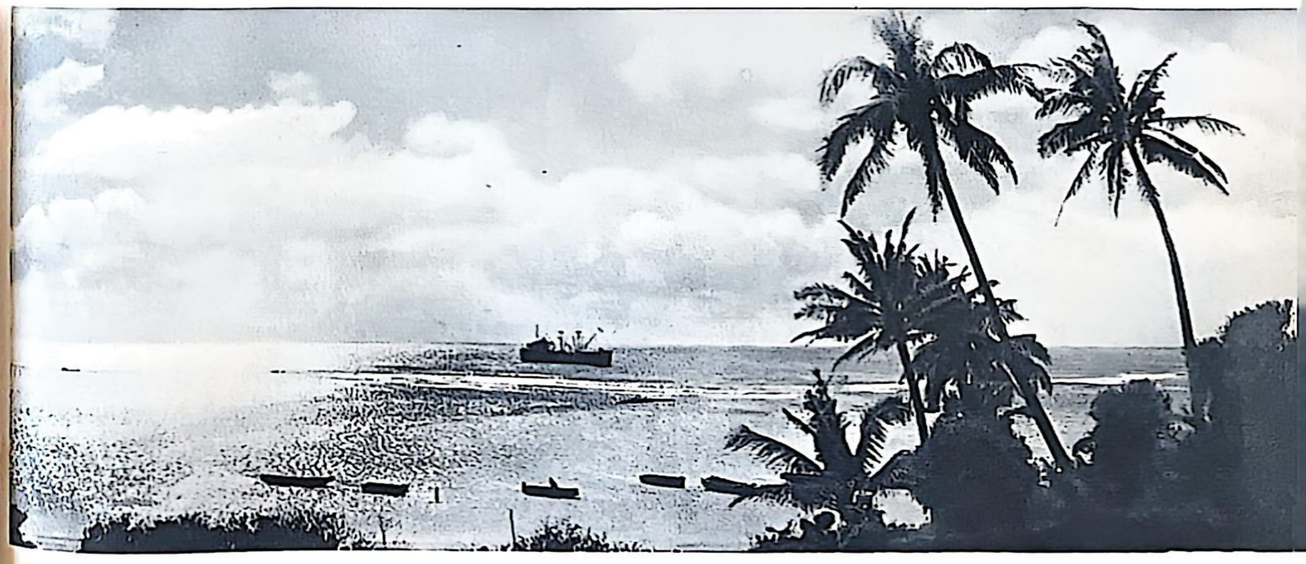


Site of the "Institute for the Training of Cadres in the Peasants' Movement." During the First Revolutionary Civil War (1924-27), Chairman Mao Tse-tung gave personal guidance to this institute in Canton where he gave lectures on the Chinese revolution and peasants' movement

The Li people number 360,000. They live in the central and southern parts of Hainan Island. They are very fond of singing and dancing, whether at work, in love, or in the company of guests. They sing of their new life and their saviour, the Communist Party

Chenghai County, under Kuomintang rule, presented a gloomy picture, added to by natural calamities and failures of harvests. With socialist agricultural co-operation, peasants in the county went in for water conservation, with the result that 96.3 per cent of all the farming area in the county is now irrigated and the average grain output in 1957 reached 1,257 catties to the *mou*

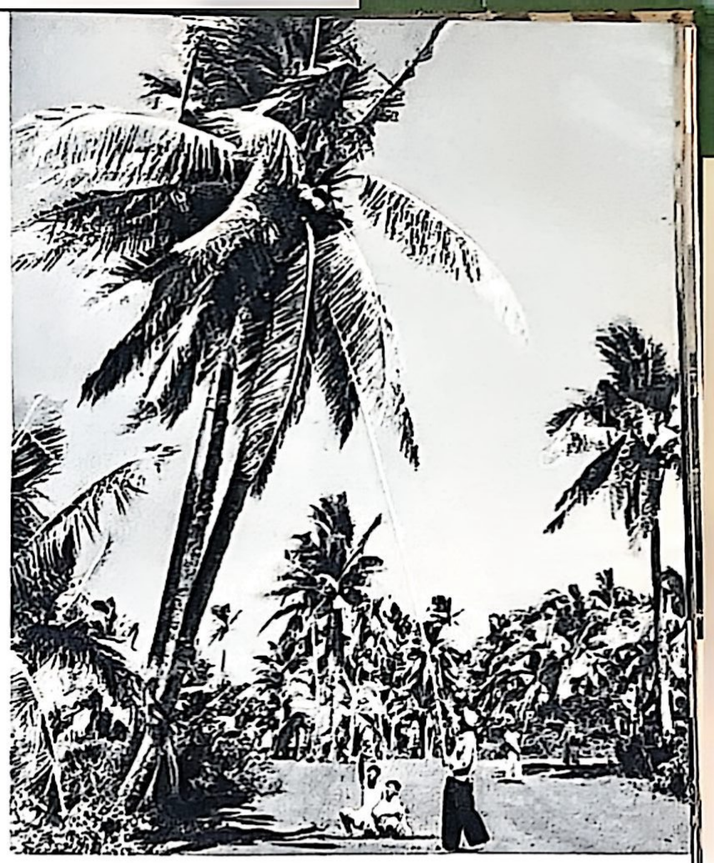
The picturesque Sisha Islands are rich in aquatic products and tropical plants. The islands' deposits of guano are a source of fertilizer of extensive quantity and value



Kwangtung is the principal tropical and sub-tropical fruit area of China. It has 270 kinds of fruit which maintain a steady year-round supply for the market, peak period being between summer and autumn. *Above:* Papaya, grown throughout the entire province

The famous Chaochow loose-skin tangerine

Cocoa-nut palms



Pineapples, one of the province's most widely planted fruits

Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region

Of rugged topography, Kwangsi is known as the "land of mountains." It has a warm climate and abundant rainfall. Limestone pinnacles, deep sink holes, caverns and subterranean channels produced by the wash and erosion of the rains combine to give a characteristic feature to the landscape of the region. In the thickly forested mountain regions, pine and fir are the distinctive products. Cassia, fennel and tung oil are important products for export.

Kwangsi has eleven nationalities including the Chuangs, Hans, Yaos and Miaos. The Chuangs are the largest national minority in China, with a population of seven million. The Yaos formerly living in the harsh, almost barren mountain areas have, with government help, moved from the hilly areas to engage in farm work.

Though rich in minerals, Kwangsi had an extremely backward industry prior to liberation. Now over a hundred modern factories and mines have been established.

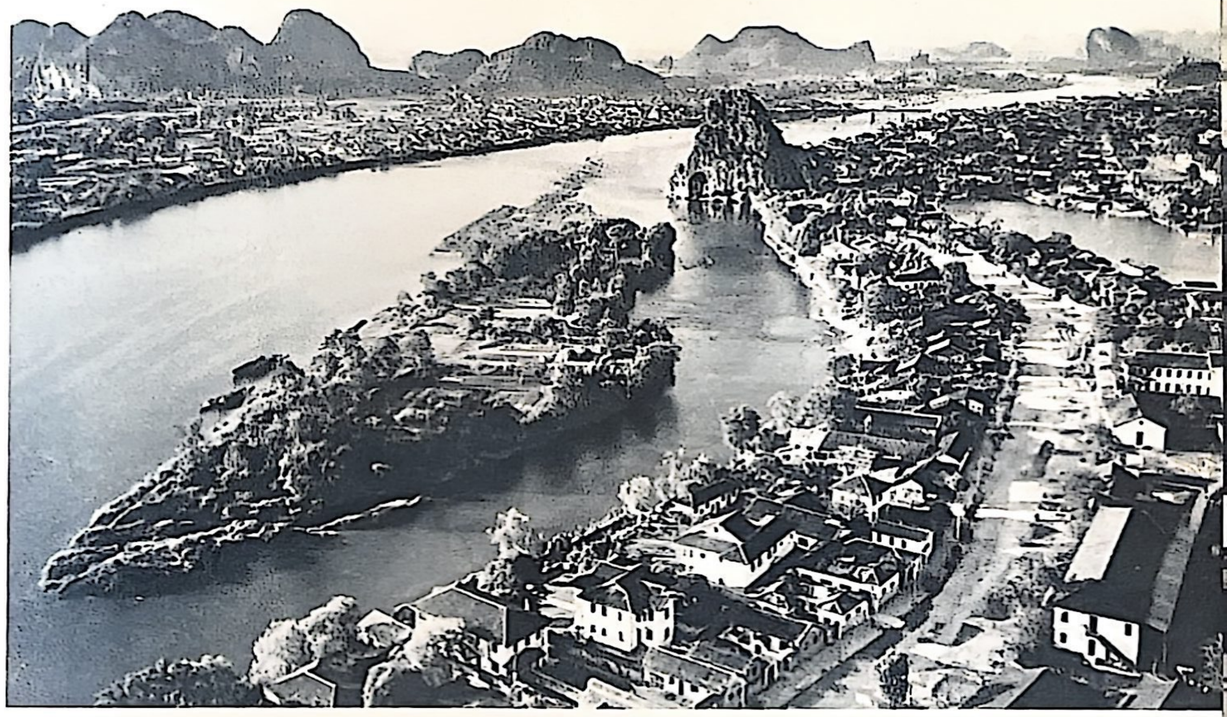
Below: **The People's Park at Nanning, administrative centre of the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region**

In the past the Chuangs did not have a written language. The provision of a new written language by the Central Government has opened a new page in the history of the cultural life of the Chuang people. The above picture shows young Chuangs reading a newspaper in their new written language

Chuang women buying printed cottons. With the development of communication and transport, a large number of trading companies have been set up in the Chuang-inhabited areas

An experimental station for rubber tree cultivation. Trial planting of this plant has been carried out in every southern province

Below: Sugar produced by Kweihsien Sugar Refinery, the largest of its kind in Kwangsi. In recent years, the sugar industry has gone ahead quickly in Kwangsi. Each year sees new refineries go into production



Above: Kweilin, one of the Chinese cities most famous for their natural beauty. *Below:* Even more beautiful are the scenes along the bank of the Li River, from Kweilin to Yangshuo, with its weird mountain shapes, its clear water and stone "forests"

Yunnan Province

The province is a plateau. Great, turbulent rivers divide its towering ranges which run parallel north and south. The mountain peaks and the river valleys are often more than two thousand metres apart. In between the mountains and valleys stretch small, fertile cultivated plains. The mountains in the western part are covered with dense virgin forests awaiting exploitation.. Tin and copper are the major minerals.

The population is made up of over twenty national minorities, chief being the Tais and Hanis. The government policy towards nationalities has removed the age-old hostilities and the barriers between one nationality and another erected by the rulers of the old days. Regional autonomy has been carried out among many of the local nationalities and the living standards of the people are steadily rising.

Kunming, the metropolis of the province, is a city where the climate is warm and flowers riot in full glory all through the year.

Below: **Tienchih Lake, south-west of Kunming, is Yunnan's biggest lake. It is 170 kilometres in circumference**

Two minority girls of the Kunming Medical School doing experimental work under a teacher's guidance. Besides the Yunnan Nationalities Institute, where minority cadres are trained, the national minorities are given every possible aid to raise their technical level

Bamboo hat dance performed by Tai girls. The Tai people are very fond of singing and dancing

The marble of Tali with its varied natural tints is famous throughout the country and abroad. The Pai people in Tali County have rich experience in quarrying and finishing the marble

Sisal hemp grown in the Tehhung Tai-Chingpo Autonomous *Chou*. Sisal hemp fibre is used to make rope and is invaluable for marine purposes because of its strength and resistance to the effects of sea water

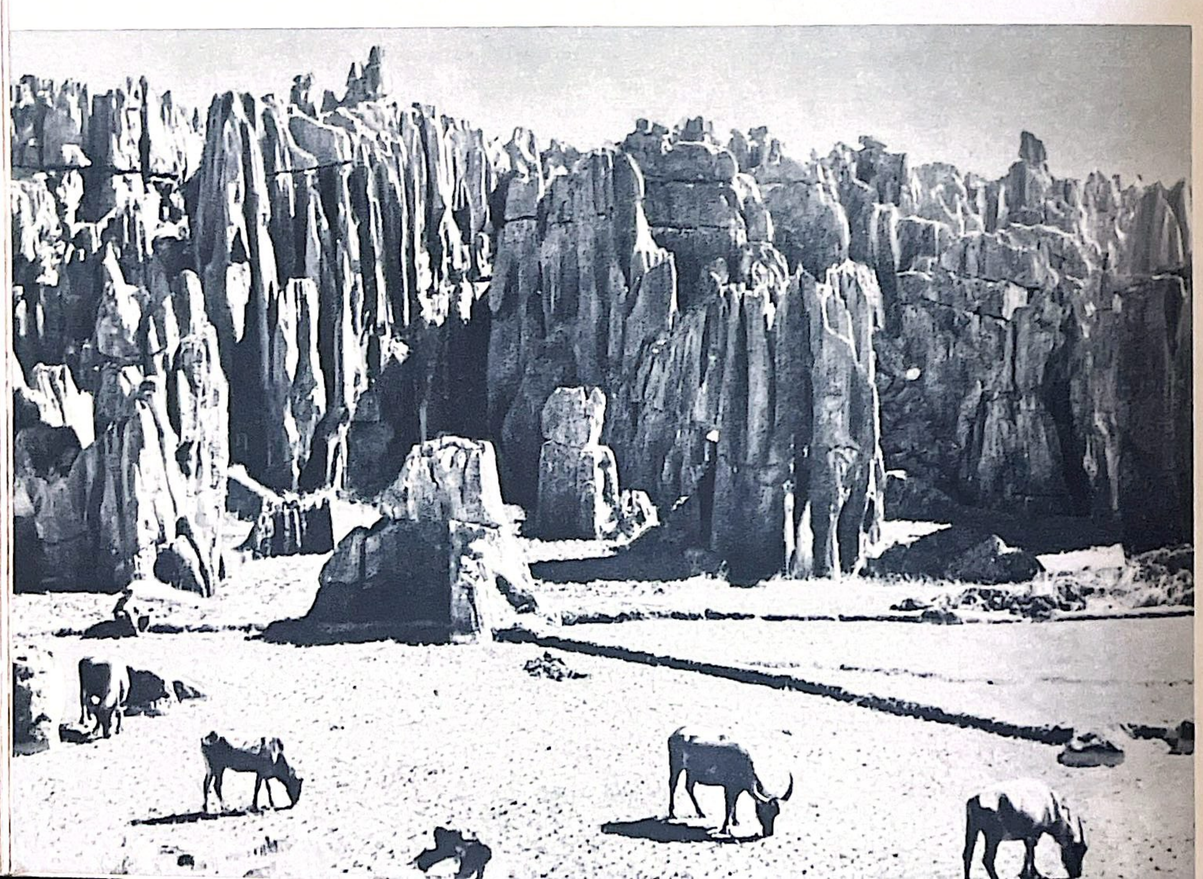
Kochiu, the "city of tin." Output has far surpassed the pre-liberation record. The tin content is high and the ore easy to mine

Kunming Cement Works, by the side of Tienchih Lake, can turn out 300,000 tons of cement annually. This, apart from satisfying the construction needs of Yunnan, permits of supplies for other provinces

A Tai girl picking coffee beans. Coffee, betel-nut, mango, pineapple, and other tropical plants are grown in abundance in the valley of the Red River

Scene in a Tai village in the Hsi-shuangpanna Tai Autonomous *Chou* in south-western Yunnan. The weather in this autonomous *chou* is mild all the year round

Below: A rock "forest" of limestone eroded by rains through the centuries



Terraced land on the southern side of the Red River

Folk artists performing for sightseers in front of the ancient Chiung-chu Monastery on Yu-an Mountain in the outskirts of Kunming

Kweichow Province

Criss-crossed by mountains the province is high and rugged. Its surface is irregular, little being level.

In the old days, because of their exploitation and oppression by the reactionary ruling class, the people of Kweichow were poverty-stricken. Since liberation, however, things have greatly improved. Agricultural production has increased steadily year by year, as a result of agrarian reform, agricultural co-operation, building of water conservancy works, control of animal diseases and agricultural loans appropriated by the government. Today the local people no longer lead a miserable life but are moving steadily into prosperity.

At present, Kweichow depends mainly on highways for its transportation. These radiate from Kweiyang, the capital. There are four trunk roads — the Szechuan-Kweichow, Yunnan-Kweichow, Hunan-Kweichow and Kweichow-Kwangsi highways. Because of its mountainous nature, most of its highways have to be graded over their meandering course. The province will soon be traversed by two railways now under construction, one running to Kwangsi and the other to Szechuan.

Kweichow is inhabited by many national minorities, most numerous being the Miaos with a population of 1,800,000.

Below: **The Fountain Square in Kweiyang, provincial capital of Kweichow, is the centre of activity of the Miao people on festival days**

"The seventy-two bends," a section of the Szechuan-Kweichow Highway which threads its way around the Talou Mountain in Kweichow, 1,600 metres above sea level

Tsunyi is famous in the history of the Chinese people's revolution. In January 1935, the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army occupied Tsunyi on their Long March. At an enlarged meeting of the Central Political Bureau of the Communist Party held there, a new leadership, headed by Mao Tse-tung, was set up. This correct leadership provided a guarantee of the ultimate triumph of the revolution

Miao girls of Huangping County don their festival best preparatory to taking part in a reed-pipe dancing party

Reed-pipe makers testing the tone of the instruments. A special musical instrument of the Miao people, the reed-pipe is composed of six bamboo tubes

Development of small-scale water conservancy works in the countryside is an important measure of a mass character in preventing flood, defeating drought and promoting irrigation

The 57-metre-high cataract is the largest of the nine waterfalls in descending stages at Huangkuoshu, Chenning County. Huangkuoshu has rich water power awaiting exploitation. Here the water gushes down from the hillside with such force that the spray is sent scores of metres away

Timber floating down the Pala River. Fir trees grown in the south-east mountain area of Kweichow are solid and straight, sometimes reaching a height of thirty metres

Szechuan Province

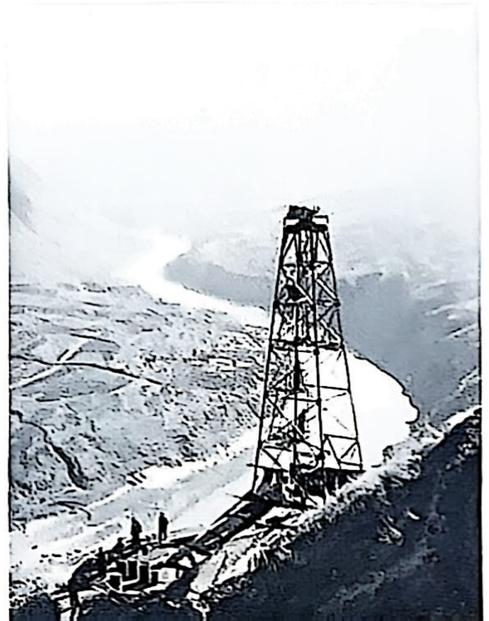
The eastern part of the province is a typical basin, containing low hills and fertile plains, the largest being the Chengtu Plain. The Wushan Mountains, on the west border of the basin, is bisected by the Yangtse and forms the famous Three Gorges. Western Szechuan is made up of highlands which are topographically part of the Tibetan Plateau.

Szechuan has a humid climate and rich soil. It produces a wide range of crops which yield two or three harvests a year. Szechuan grows more than one tenth of the country's grain and holds first place in rape-seed, tung oil, pigs and cattle. It is also well endowed with water resources, natural gas, petroleum, salt, coal and iron. Large-scale prospecting is being carried out in the central part of the province where vast reserves of petroleum were found in 1958. Modern industrial enterprises built in recent years in Szechuan include a precision instruments and cutting tools factory and a radio equipment factory.

Prior to liberation, the province was minus rail communication. Its people realized their long-cherished dream in 1952 when the Chengtu-Chungking line was opened to traffic. Today, the people of Szechuan can go direct to Peking by train.

Left: **A view of suburban Chengtu**

With most of the dangerous shoals removed by blasting, the Yangtse Gorges are now navigable day and night. When the full resources of the Three Gorges are finally exploited, the power generated can illuminate half of China

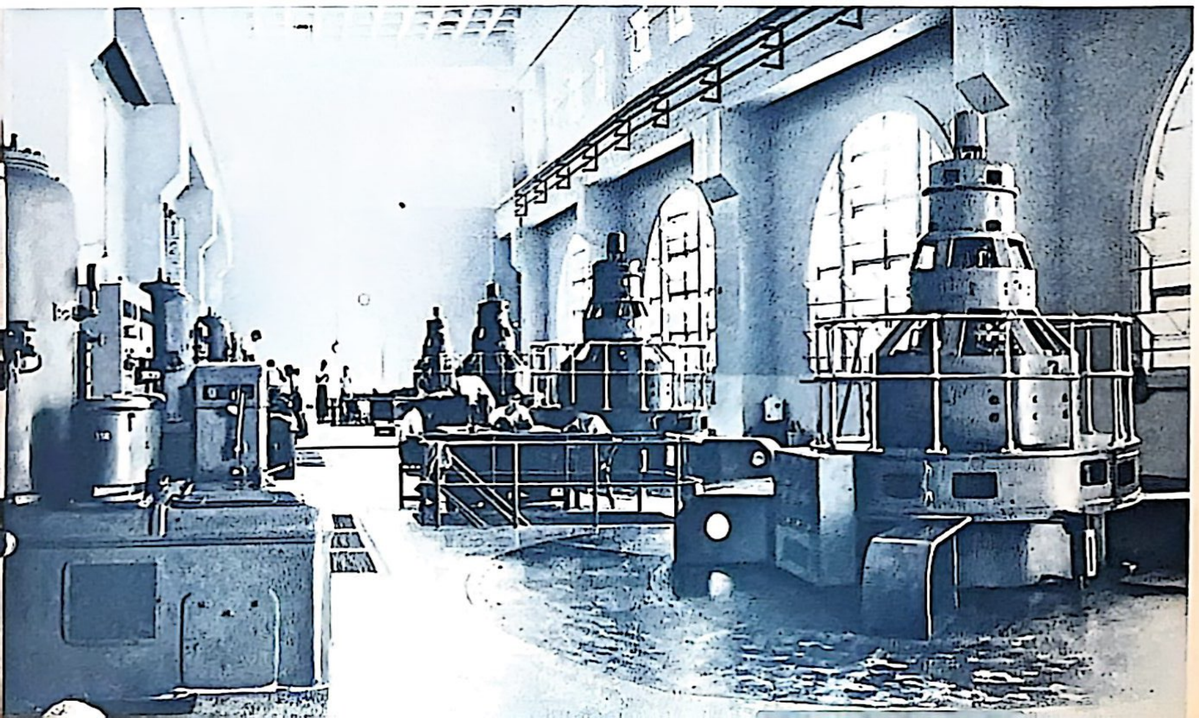


Geological workers are everywhere in the country, on snow-covered mountains and in scorching deserts. One of the three big iron mines discovered in recent years, the Panchihua mine has proved rich reserves. The picture shows the drilling tower erected on the bank of the Chinsha River

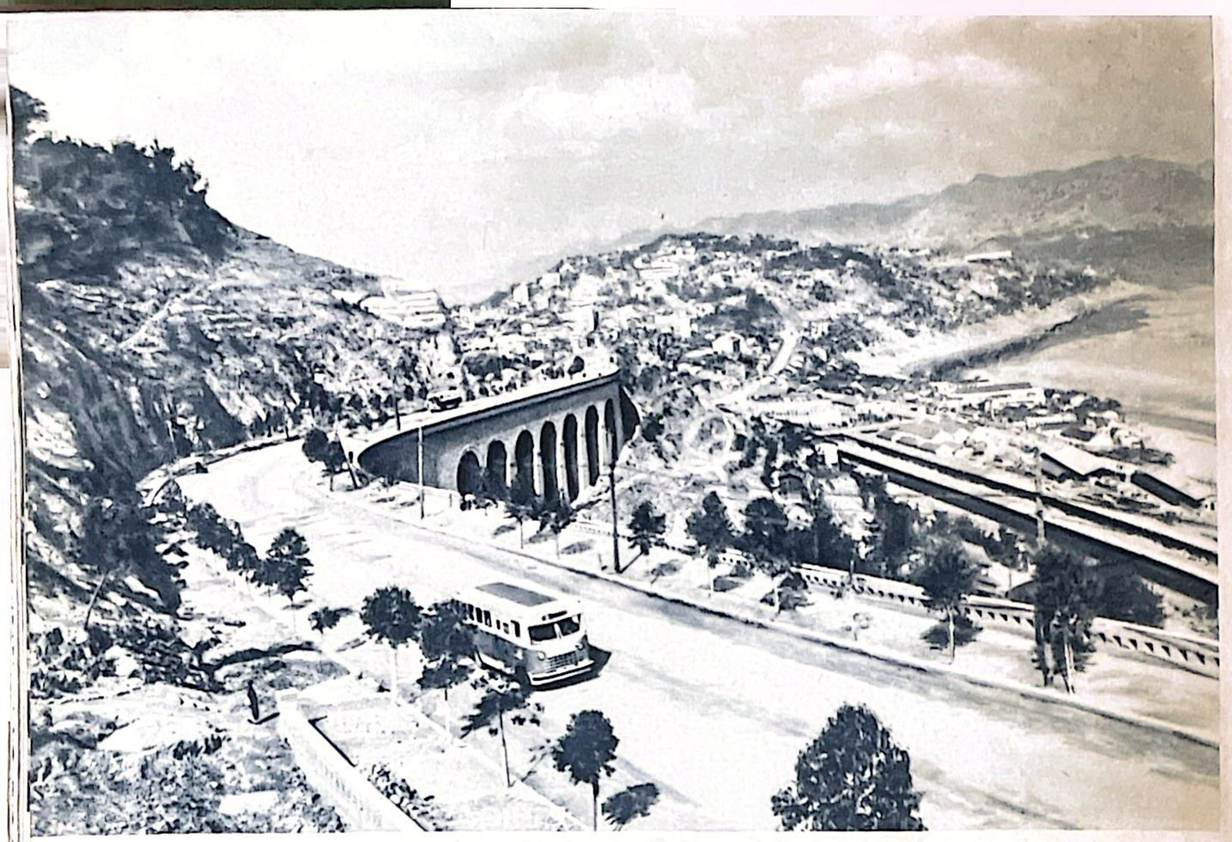
The Tuklang Dyke, the great ancient water conservancy project, was built in 250 B.C. by the famous conservancy experts, Li Ping and his son. More than two thousand years ago Li Ping and his son led the people in fighting floods, diverting the water to irrigate the vast lands in the Chengtu Plain, earning for Szechuan the title of "The Heavenly Country"

Here flows the oil! Recently, vast reserves of good-quality petroleum have been discovered in central Szechuan. Refining of the local oil has already started

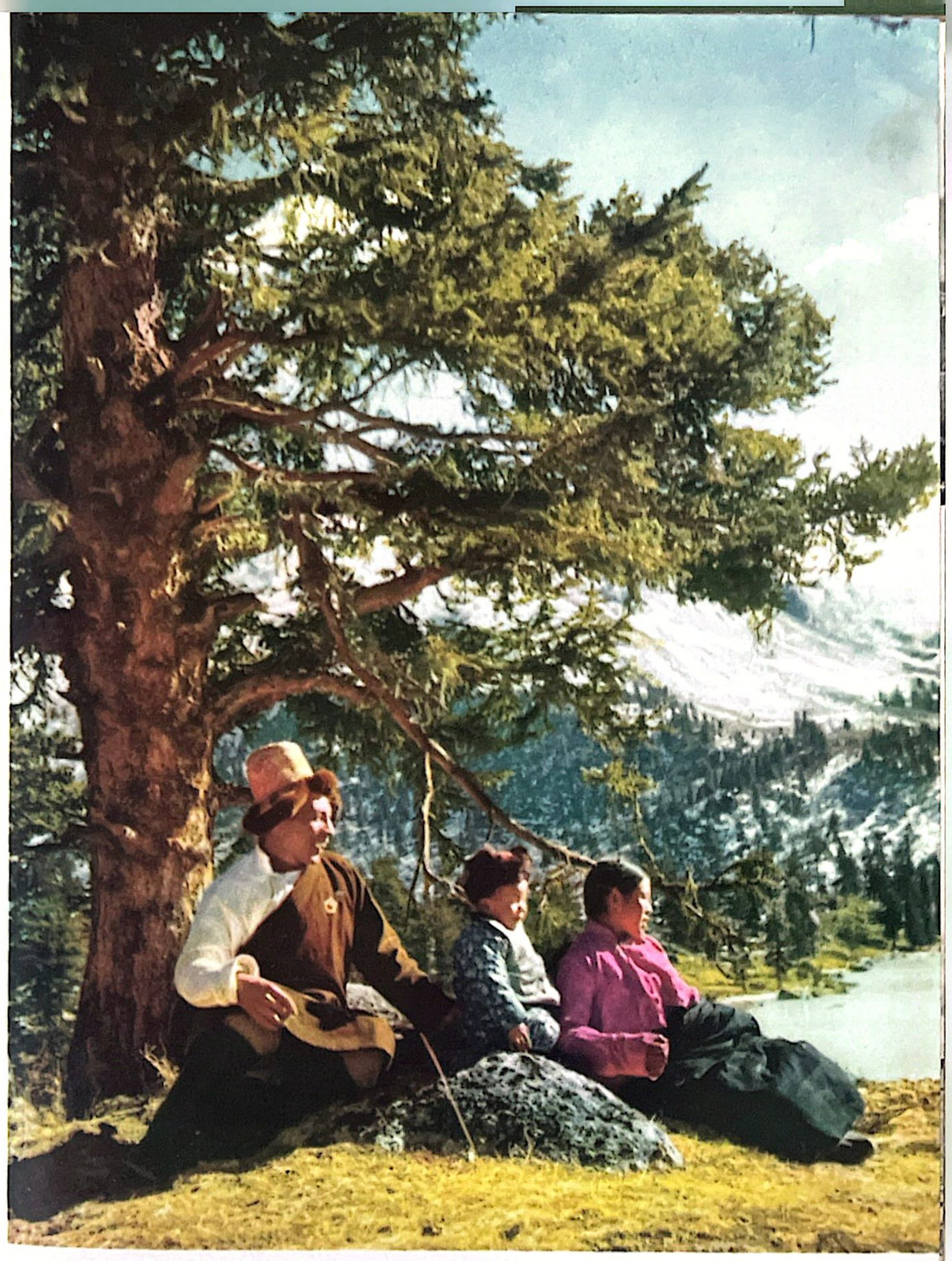
The Shihtsetan Hydro-power Station wholly designed and built by Chinese experts is now in operation. A total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts will be generated after the water power of the Lungchi River is fully exploited



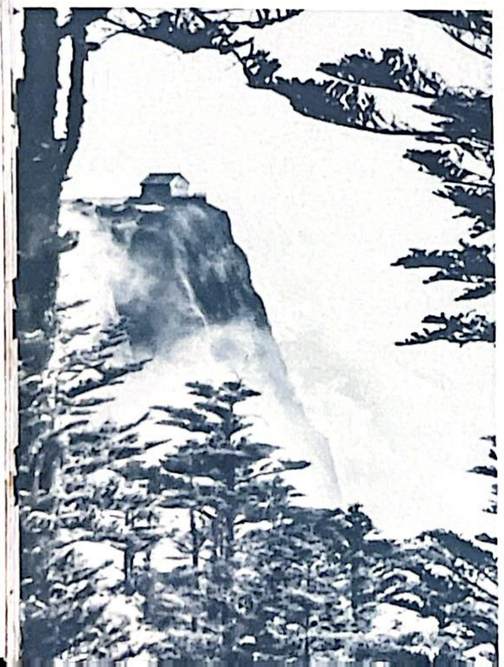
The percentage of land utilization is very high in Szechuan. Apart from the fields on the plain, the mountainous and hilly regions are also exploited. From top to foot the slopes are terraced



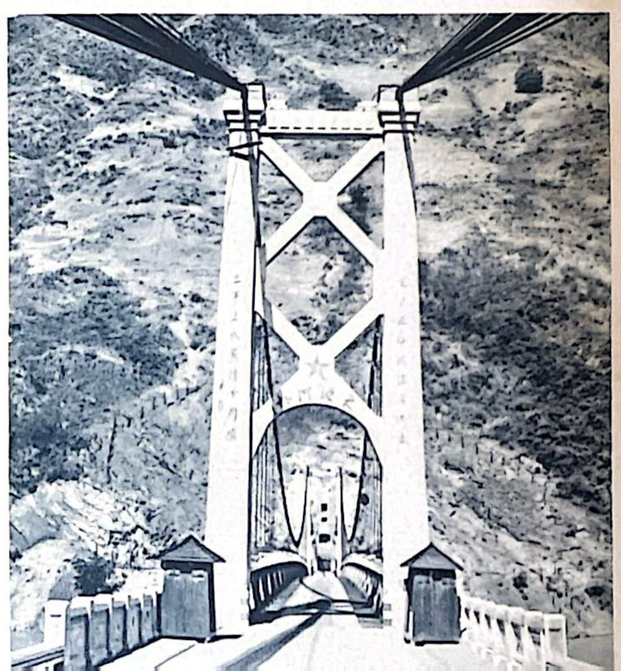
The outskirts of Chungking. The famous mountain city has shown tremendous improvement since liberation. The former rugged, narrow streets and roads have been widened and modernized



Omei Mountain, with its ancient temples and old pines and drifting mists, is a famous summer resort and sightseeing place south-west of the Szechuan Basin



A new suspension bridge was recently built beside the iron chain bridge over which the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army crossed the Tatu River during their Long March in 1935. This bridge is part of the Sikang-Tibet Highway



Chueherh Mountain in the west of Szechuan is 5,300 metres above sea level and is noted for its rugged beauty

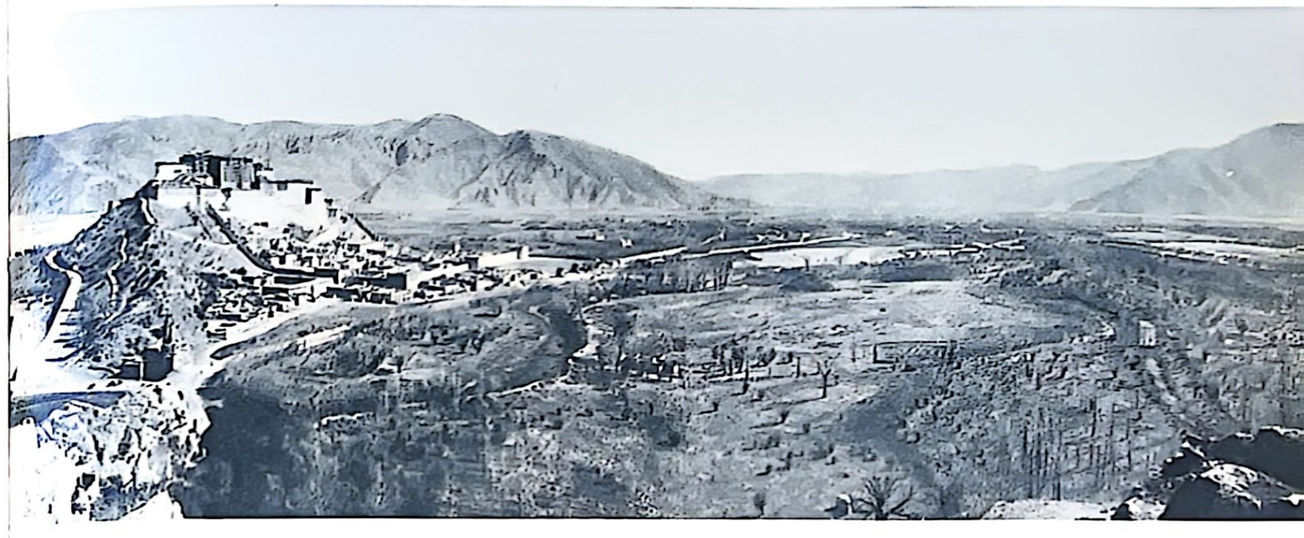
The panda is a rare animal, found only in the high mountains in Szechuan. It feeds on tender bamboo leaves and, apart from its unique colouring, its inoffensive character makes it popular in zoological gardens fortunate enough to possess specimens

Tibetan Region

The region, known as the "roof of the world," includes Tibet proper and the Chamdo Area. If we compare the land surface of China to a staircase sloping eastward from the west, then Tibet is the uppermost stair.

As early as the turn of the seventh century, the Tibetans entered into political, economic and cultural relations with the different nationalities — especially the Hans — in other parts of the country. In May 1951, the Central People's Government concluded an agreement with the Local Government of Tibet on the peaceful liberation of Tibet, and in April 1956 a Preparatory Committee for the Tibetan Autonomous Region was set up. This marks the beginning of a peaceful, prosperous new life for the Tibetan people as a free and equal member in China's big family of fraternal nationalities.

Below: **The Delegation of the Central People's Government, headed by Vice-Premier Chen Yi, attending the formal establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, welcomed by the Dalai Lama and Panchen Erdeni and fifty thousand people of all circles in Lhasa**



Potala Palace in Lhasa, the residence of the Dalai Lama, was built in the 7th century, and was extended and renovated during the 17th century and afterwards. It is a hundred metres high with thirteen stories. The walls are made of granite; the roof of the main hall is covered with bronze tiles. Surrounding the main hall are eight worshipping halls inside each of which is a gem-studded golden pagoda

The Tashi-Lumpo Monastery in Shigatse, the residence of Panchen Erdeni, measures one and half kilometres in circumference and is surrounded by high walls. It has more than three thousand rooms and a large number of pagodas. Like the Potala Palace, it is an architectural masterpiece of the Tibetan people. The mural paintings, sculptures and cultural objects have high artistic value

The figure of Sakyamuni, in Djokang Temple in Lhasa, said to have been brought to Tibet by Princess Wen Cheng

Princess Wen Cheng (621-680) of the Tang dynasty who married the Tibetan King Songtsan Gambo. She introduced farming and handicraft to Tibet

Most of the time the 2,200-kilometre-long Sikang-Tibet Highway threads its way 4,500-4,900 metres above sea level. Other roads are the Chinghai-Tibet and the Sinkiang-Tibet highways. These new roads play an important role in the economic development and construction of Tibet

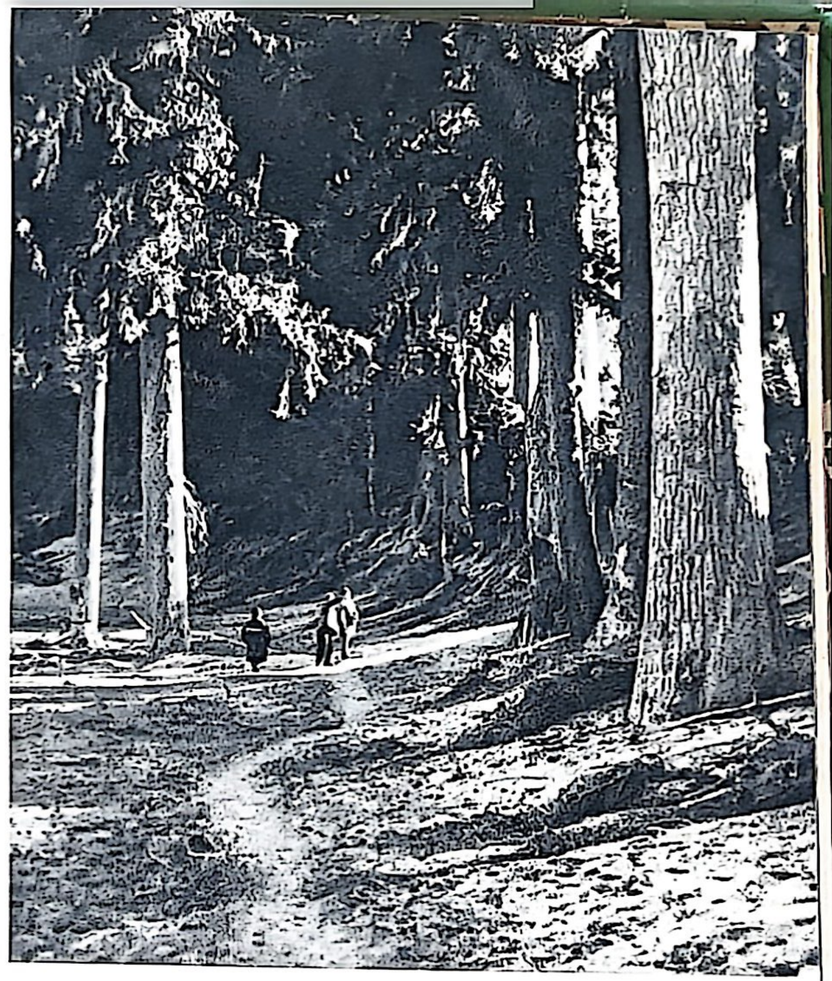
The steel bridge newly built across the Lhasa River over which the Sikang-Tibet Highway leads to the Potala Palace

People of Lhasa welcoming planes from Peking. The successful flight over and landing on the "roof of the world" created a new record in the history of Chinese aviation

Health and medical services have been greatly improved in Tibet. Here we see Tibetan nurses of the Nagchuka Hospital giving a local herdsman first-aid

With the help of the Central People's Government, a number of modern industrial enterprises have been built in Tibet over the past few years. Here we see a young Tibetan woman worker of the Lhasa Hydro-electric Power Plant working in the control room

In the virgin forests of Tibet can be found a large variety of trees. Investigation and planned felling are now being carried out



The picturesque surroundings of the Yalutsangpo River, with its broad *chingko* (highland barley) fields, tree-girded villages, pastures, forests and snow-capped mountains. It is the principal agricultural area of Tibet, where the Tibetan people have been leading a quiet and simple agricultural and stock-breeding life for more than a thousand years

With the Sikang-Tibet and Chinghai-Tibet highways open to traffic, goods in great variety and quantity are sent to Tibet to satisfy the needs of the local people

Above: Siangba, a Tibetan girl

Tibet had no primary schools in the past. After liberation, primary schools in which the Tibetan language, written and spoken, is used in teaching, have been set up in Lhasa and Shigatse. In Lhasa Primary School alone, there are more than a thousand pupils

Shensi Province

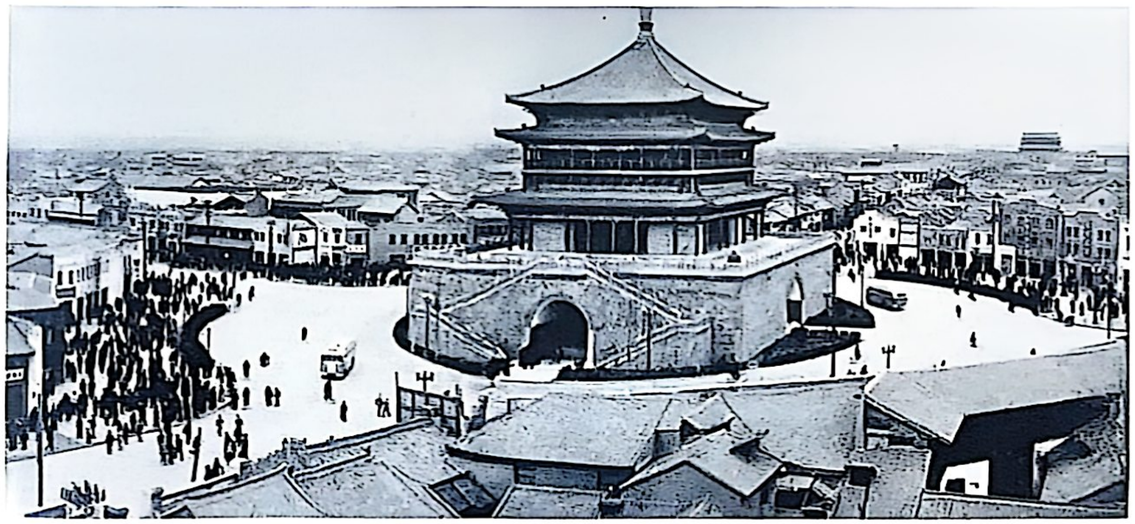
Situated on the middle reaches of the Yellow River, Shensi was the first area developed by the Chinese people. Sian, the provincial metropolis, is an old city with a history of more than two thousand years, and at the same time the centre of activities of the Han people in ancient times.

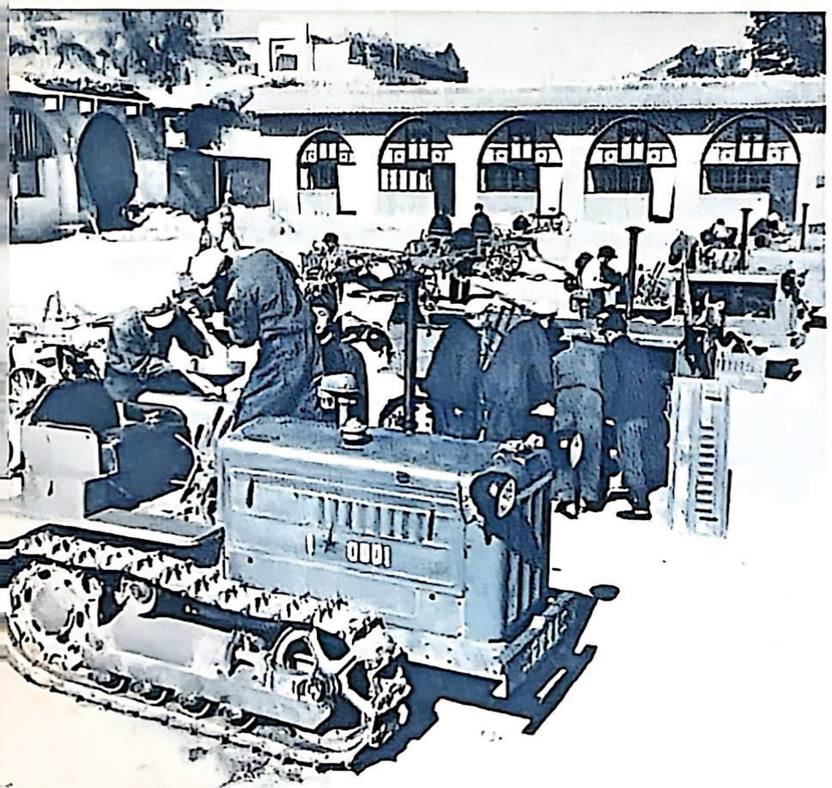
Yenan, in the north, is the best-known centre of the Chinese revolution. In 1935, after the Central Red Army arrived in northern Shensi from its base in Kiangsi, Yenan became the seat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. It was here that the Central Committee headed by Mao Tse-tung directed the struggle of the Chinese people during the entire period of the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. At that time, the city was virtually a crucible in which the people's revolutionary forces were forged and tempered.

Bordered by deserts, the north-western part of the province was often struck by sandstorms in pre-liberation days. Since liberation, the government has built shelter belts against the sands blown over from the northern deserts, and has done much to conserve water and soil.

Wheat and cotton are the major crops, and coal the dominant mineral. The north is a pastoral area. The new Tienshui-Lanchow and Paochi-Chengtu railways are open to traffic and will play an increasingly important role in the development of Shensi's economy.

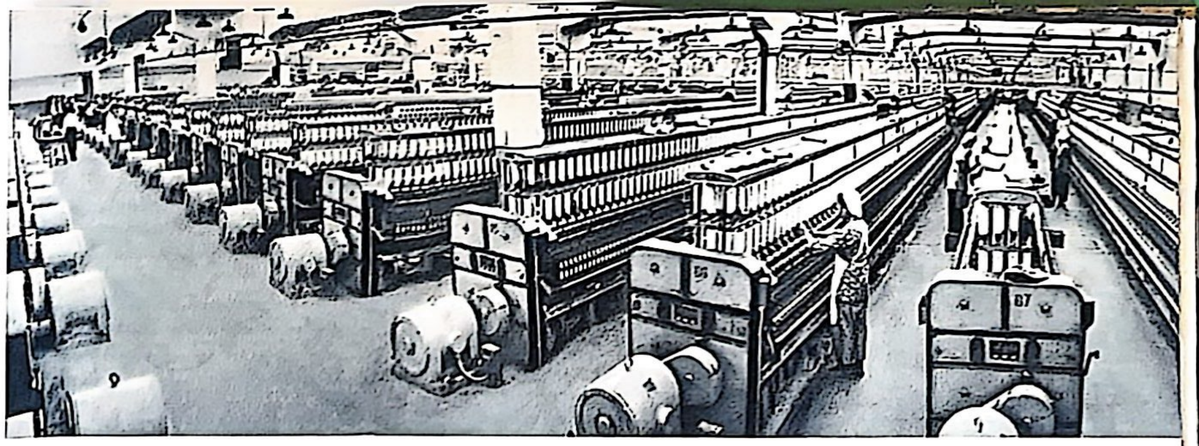
Below: **Bell Tower Street—the centre of Sian**





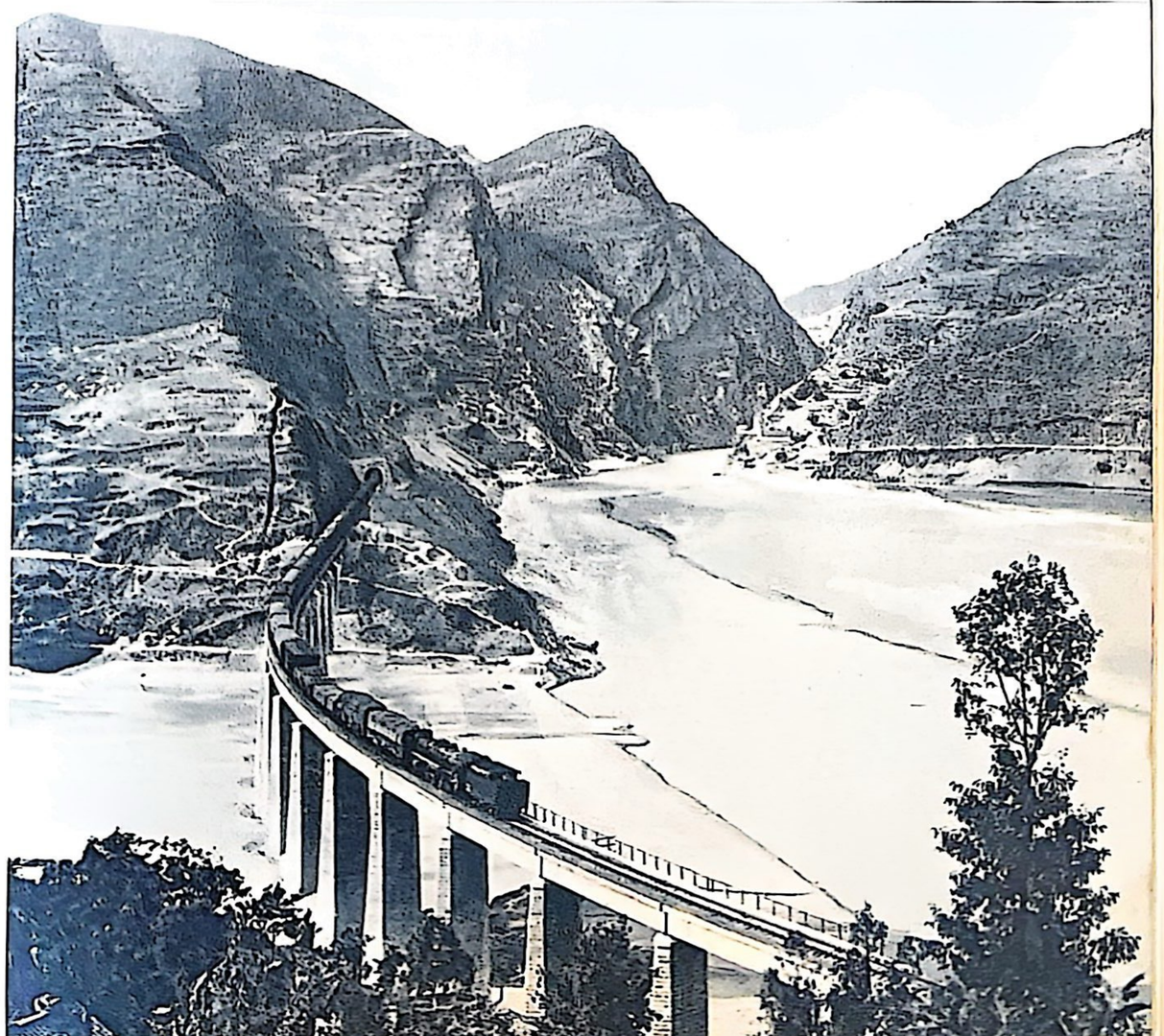
Above: Yenan as viewed from the top of Chingliang Hill

A tractor station in Yenan, gift of the People's Liberation Army in memory of the revolutionary contribution of the North Shensi people



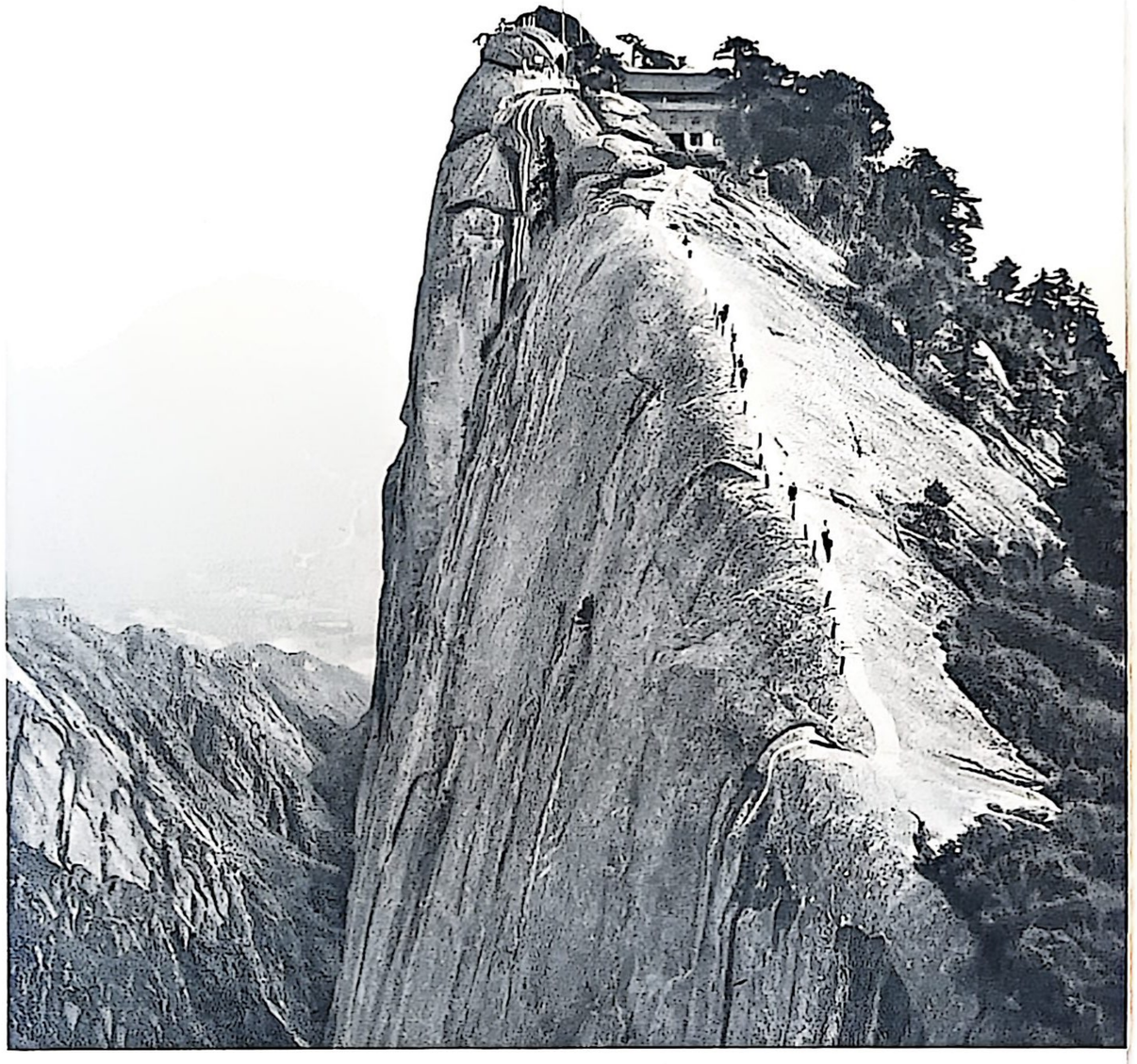
To clothe 600 million people is a tremendous task. Dozens of cotton mills have been built in the past few years. Shensi alone boasts of 600,000 spindles

The Paochi-Chengtu Railway was opened to traffic on New Year's day, 1958. It had to wriggle its way along the Chinling Mountain and pass in and out of the Tapa Range. The difficulties involved in surveying, designing and construction were unprecedented in the railway-building history of China



A member of the writing group of the "May the First" Agricultural Producers' Co-operative in Hsienyang County, Shensi, writing a script. The group is formed of co-op members who love drama and writing and who themselves write plays, comic dialogues and quick-patter ballads, taking, real men and happenings as their material

Tayen Pagoda in the southern outskirts of Sian. It was built in 652 by Hsuan-tsang, the famous Buddhist priest of the Tang dynasty, for keeping the Buddhist figures he had brought from India and also as an abode where he translated Buddhist scriptures in Sanskrit. It has seven stories and is 64 metres high



The west peak of the Huashan Mountain in Huayin County. Overhanging precipices and sheer rock walls are its distinguishing features

A station belonging to the Huashan Mountain Observatory. A large number of meteorological stations have been set up in the country in recent years. The launching of the work of nation-wide meteorological forecasting guarantees the safety of air and sea voyage and considerably reduces the harm done by natural calamities to agriculture, fishery, animal husbandry and the salt industry

Kansu Province

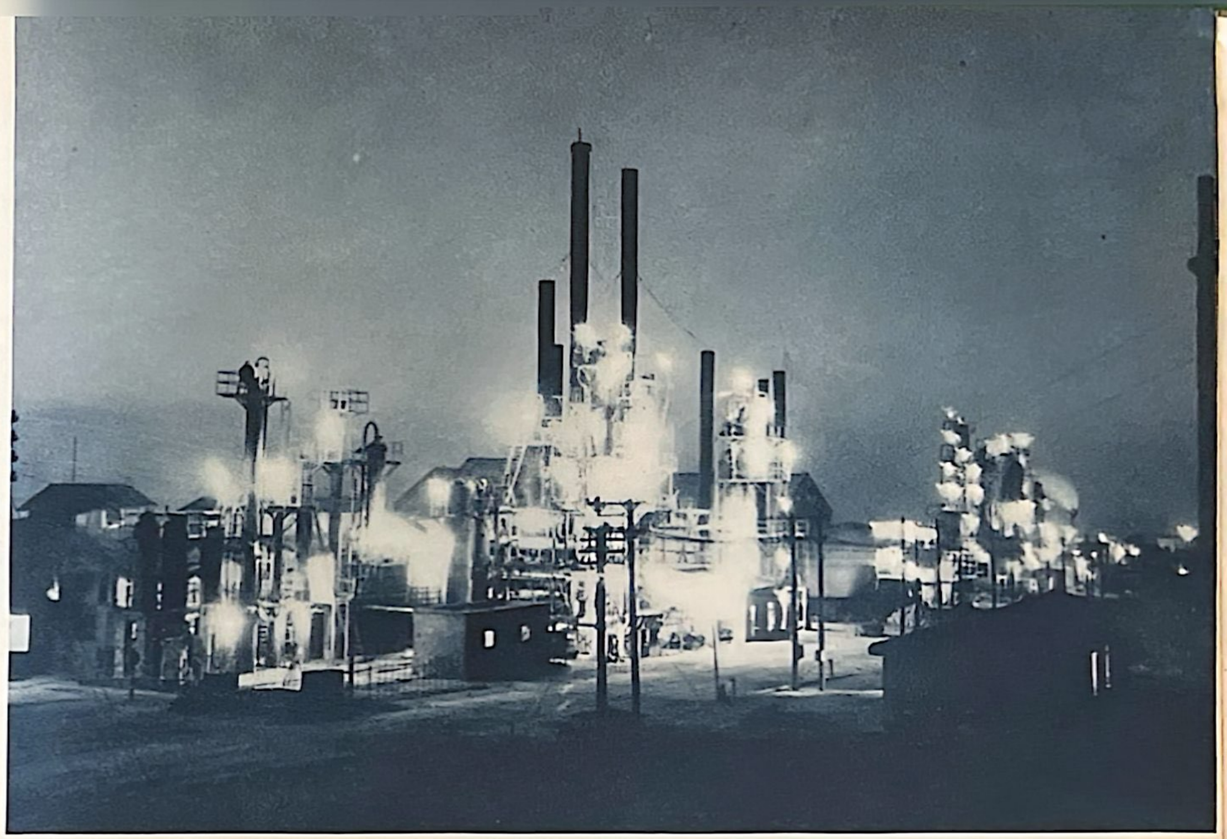
Kansu adjoins the Loess, Inner Mongolian and Chinghai-Tibet highlands.

Lying far away from the coast and criss-crossed by mountains, the province has an extremely arid climate. Most of its cultivated land is alongside its rivers. As early as two thousand years ago, the people of Kansu utilized the waters of the Yellow River to build a perfect irrigation system. Animal husbandry is an important occupation of the province, which is famous for its fine, long camel "wool."

Mapped petroleum deposits are increasing as prospecting continues. In the Yumen oil fields, production has soared year by year, and modern refineries are being constructed.

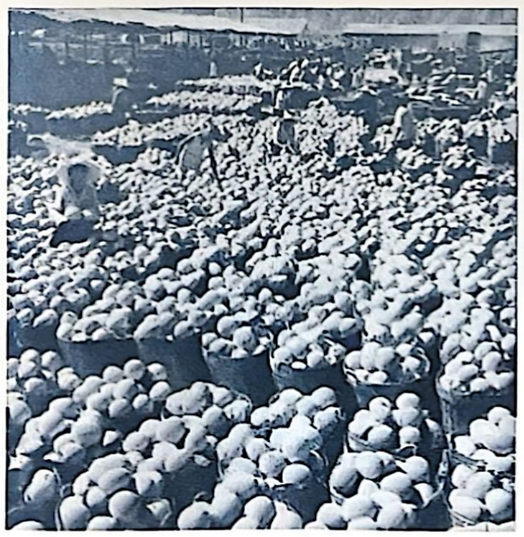
In multi-national Kansu, the Huis are the second largest nationality after the Hans. Lanchow, the capital, is the transportation focal point of North-west China. It will grow further in importance when the two new railways connecting the city with Paotow in Inner Mongolia and with Sinkiang are completed.

Below: **The White Pagoda Hill of Lanchow and the Yellow River Bridge**



Oil refinery in Yumen Oil Fields at night. It is the first oil base of China, now greatly expanded and with up-to-date equipment

Sweet, crisp Lanchow melons ready for shipment to other centres

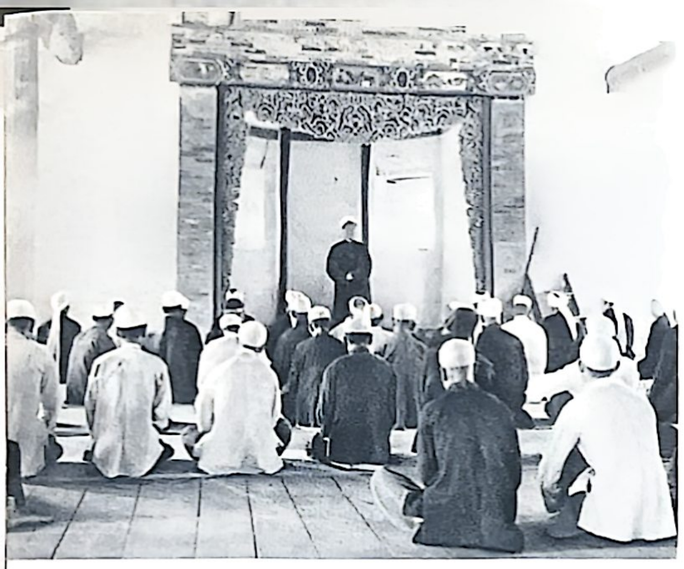


The dense forests of Chilien Mountain are famous for their fur-bearing animals, particularly otters and ermines, and also for its gazelles and wild asses

Near the Tungliang Mountain, five hundred metres high, is the River Nieh, the upper reaches of which are higher even than the top of the hill in this picture. The peasants built a 30-kilometre-long channel which leads the water to lower levels changing land on the slopes into irrigated fields

Herdsmen of the "Long March" Agricultural and Stock-Breeding Co-op taking a rest. Latsekou, bordering on Szechuan, is an excellent pasture

Tunhuang in ancient China was a key point of communication leading to the Western Regions. At that time, Buddhism prevailed. In the 4th century, people began to hollow out caves here. By the Tang dynasty, Tunhuang was a holy place of Buddhism with more than a thousand stone caves. What remain now in the caves are chiefly murals and Buddhist images. After liberation, the Institute for the Research of Cultural Objects of Tunhuang sent many artists there who copied no less than a thousand paintings which were exhibited in the country and abroad. *Upper right:* The outward appearance of the central section of Mokao Caves. It was completely renovated after liberation. *Right:* Murals and ceiling paintings inside a cave



Hui peasants attend a religious service in a village mosque. There are 900,000 Huis in Kansu, numerically largest of the national minorities there. They live mostly in east Kansu

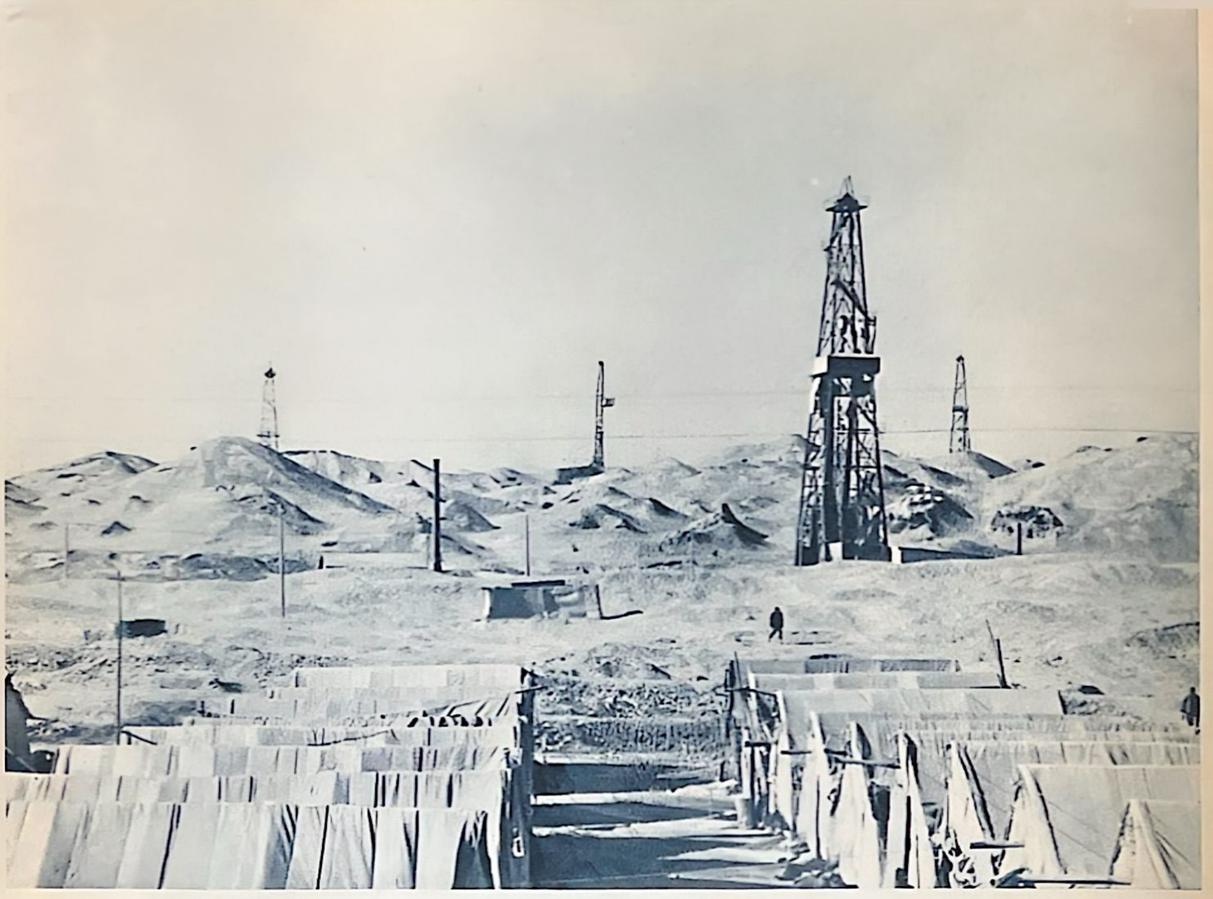
The Huis like to drink water from gourds like this

Sheepskin coats are a special product of Kansu

Chinghai Province

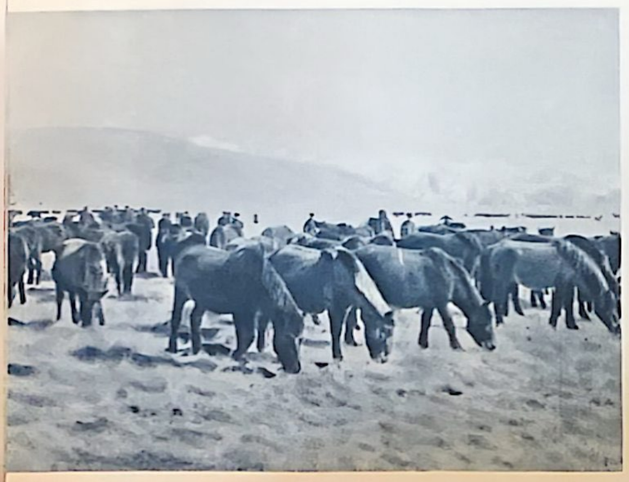
Most parts of the province are situated at a height of 4,000 metres or so. Both of the two greatest waterways of China — the Yangtse and Yellow rivers — rise in the highlands of Chinghai. Ninety per cent of the province's total land space is pastoral, where high-quality wool is produced. To the north-west lies the vast Tsaidam Basin. The basin is low and level and well-endowed with petroleum and salt resources. In the north-east is Chinghai Lake (Koko Nor), largest in China, which lies at an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, covering an area of 4,221 square kilometres. Chinghai, like some other provinces, is a multi-national province.

Below: **New buildings in Sining, provincial capital of Chinghai**



Oil derricks in the Lenghu district in the Tsaidam Basin. Only recently was the basin wakened from its millennial slumber by the scientists and prospectors who came, group after group, and located many oil fields and mineral deposits

The Hochu of Chinghai is a saddle as well as draught horse. It is tame, sturdy and adaptable



Salt produced from one of the three big salt lakes in the Tsaidam Basin. The deposits of the three lakes is estimated sufficient to last China's 600 million people eight thousand years

A Tu old man tells a story to a group of children. The Tu people who settled in the Chinghai plateau long ago had no written language of their own, but they had a rich folk-lore

The yearly Lantern Festival being celebrated in Kumbum Monastery, Huangchung. This famous monastery was built some three hundred years ago. With more than twenty halls, the monastery is decorated with sculpture and murals of great beauty. Huangchung, twenty-five kilometres south-west of Sining, is the birth-place of Tson-Khaba, the founder of the Yellow Sect of Chinese Lamaism

Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region

Sinkiang is the westernmost region of China. Its towering mountains are clad in snow all the year round; vast arid deserts stretch as far as the eye can see; dense forests clothe its hills; its pastures are dotted with grazing herds. Wheat, cotton, and various kinds of delicious fruits and melons are grown in the fertile oases.

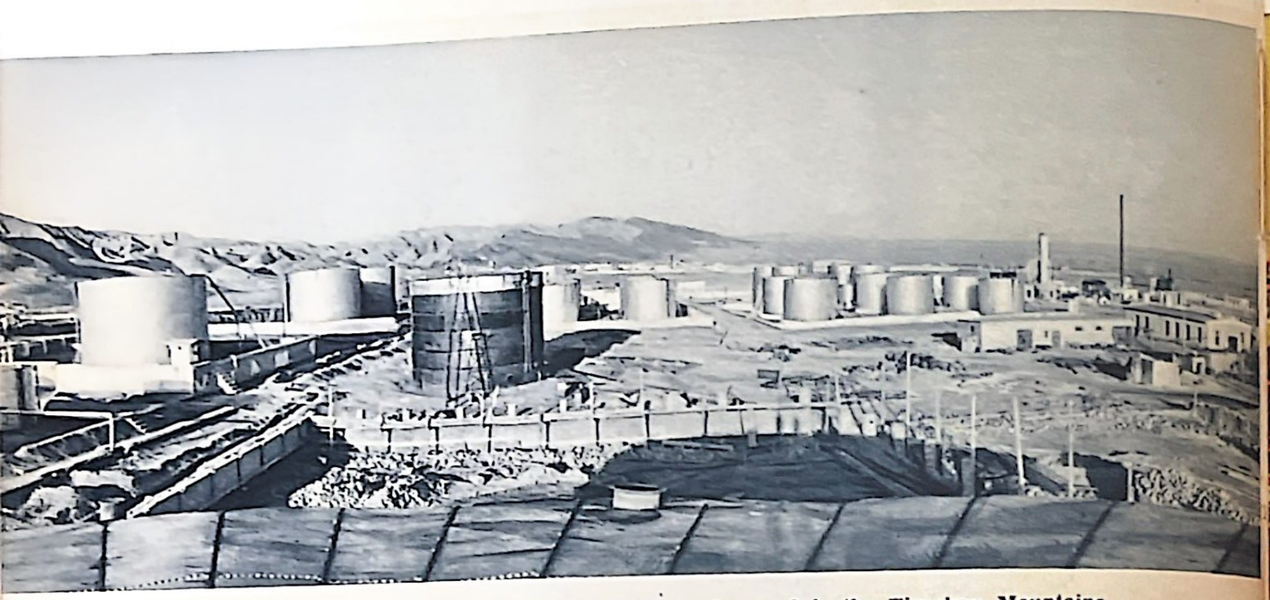
Coal and other minerals are abundant. Principal oil fields are in Karamai in the north and on the southern and northern sides of the Tienshan Mountains. The prospecting and mining of the province's mineral riches are being carried out on a grand scale and a host of modern factories have gone up.

In multi-national Sinkiang, the Uighurs constitute 74 per cent of its total population. The administrative centre is Urumchi (meaning, in Uighur, "beautiful pasture").

Below: **The People's Theatre in Urumchi. It is built in the Uighur national style**

Truckloads of timber threading their way down a mountain road. The extensive forest area of Sinkiang is located mostly in Tienshan Mountains where the forest extends over 1,000 kilometres

A newly-reclaimed cotton field in the Manass River valley in northern Sinkiang. Cotton is Sinkiang's principal industrial crop. It is grown throughout the region, but particularly in Turfan



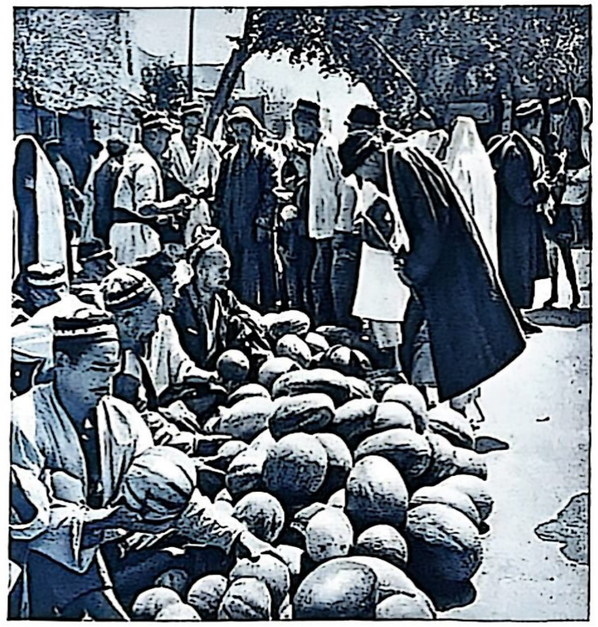
The Tushantse Oil Refinery on the Gobi. In the background is the Tienshan Mountains

Sinkiang sheep to be transported by plane to other places. These sheep are bred both for meat and wool. Their fine wool is used for weaving high-quality yarn

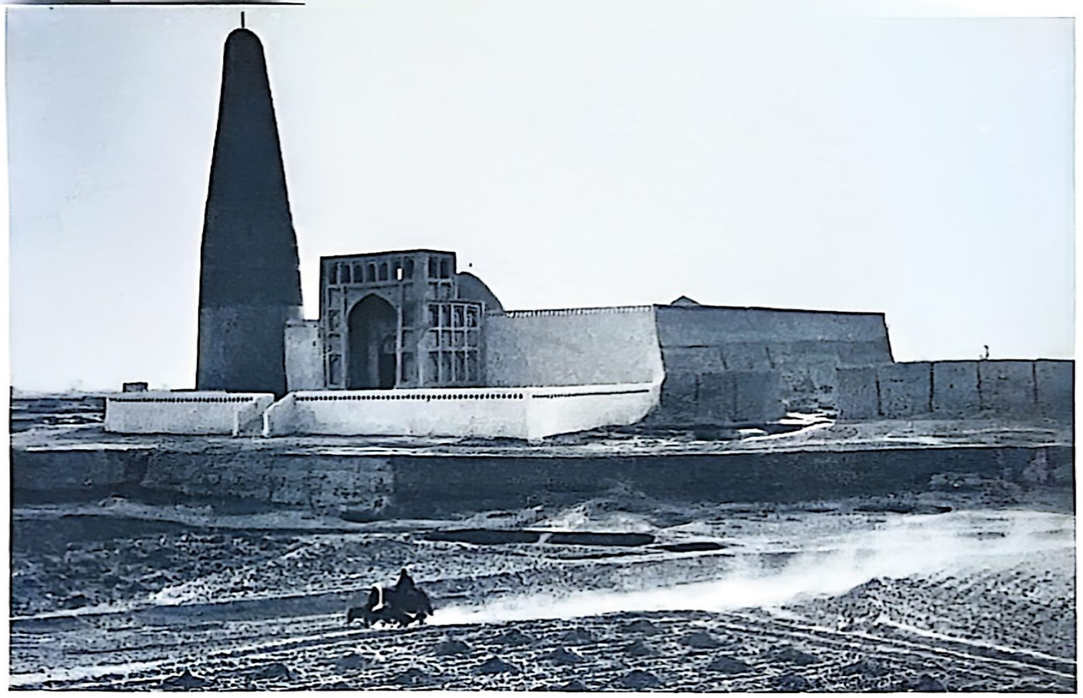
Khotan has had 1,300 years of carpet making. These carpets, with their beautiful designs and superb workmanship, are highly esteemed in domestic and foreign markets

A Uighur worker packing raw silk yarn. The first modern filature was built in Khotan after liberation. Khotan has long been known for silk production

A street sale of the sweet melon, famous product of south Sinkiang. South Sinkiang, with its mild climate, is blessed with an abundance of fruit and is noted for its melons



Kazakh women separating milk. The Kazakhs are a nomad people who live principally in north Sinkiang



The outskirts of Turfan. The pointed building is Sukung Tower built of coloured bricks. One hundred and fifty-four metres below sea level at its lowest, Turfan is a world-famous depression and the hottest place in the country. It is famed for its seedless grapes and long-staple cotton

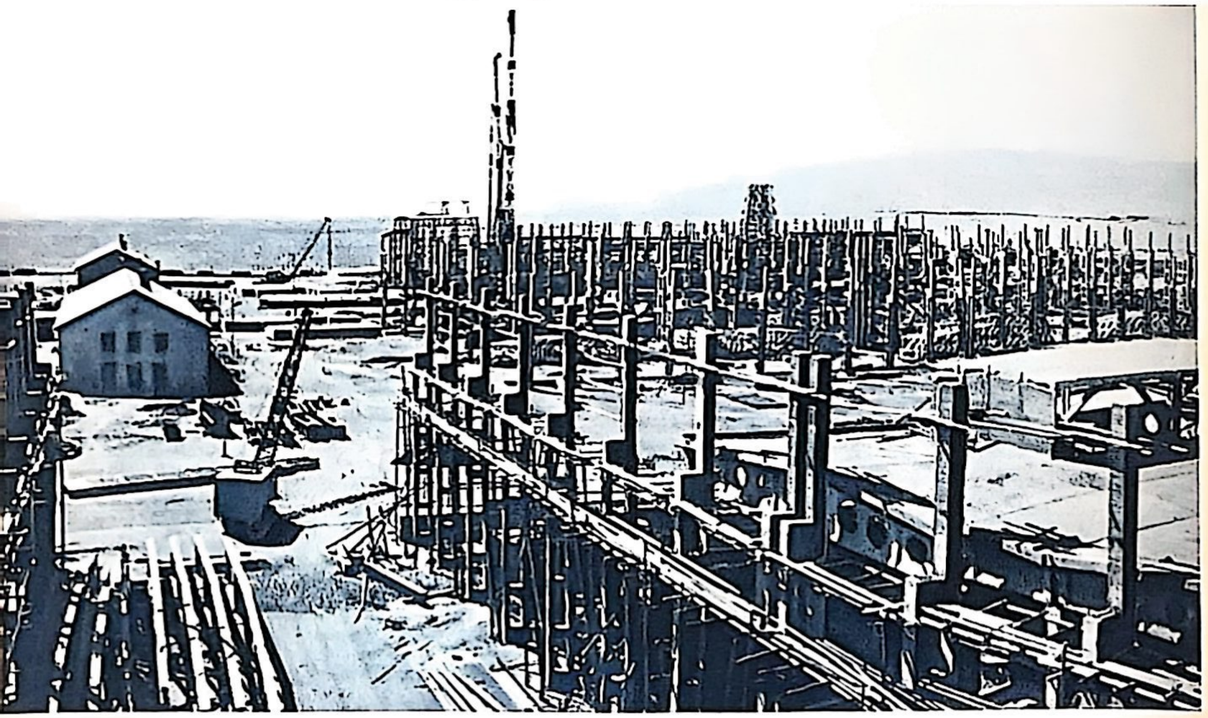
Better grapes means better life for the old and young

Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region

Inner Mongolia boasts vast pastures. Although two thirds of its large area offer stock-farming possibilities, agricultural production is the leading economic activity of the region. As a whole, agriculture is practised on the plains, animal husbandry in the highlands, and both in the intermediate area. To the north, lie China's biggest virgin forests which constitute 17 per cent of the country's total forest area. Wild fur-bearing animals like martens and chinchillas are abundant in the forests.

Since liberation, many new factories have been built and prospecting and mining of the region's mineral deposits carried out. The rich coal and iron reserves which had lain hidden near Paotow since time immemorial will be utilized in the not-too-distant future by the huge steel centre now in process of construction in that fast-growing city.

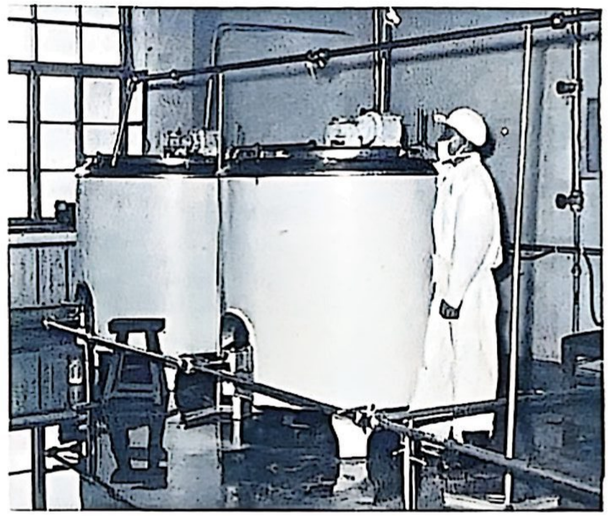
Below: **A street view in Huhehot, "the blue city" in Mongolian, administrative centre of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region**



The discovery of a big iron deposit in Paotow in 1950 led to the decision in the First Five-Year Plan for the establishment of an iron and steel base there. The integrated iron and steel works will be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery and put into partial production during the Second Five-Year Plan

Rails being laid on the piers of the bridge across the Kuntulun River. It is part of the 1,000-kilometre-long Paotow-Lanchow Railway, the country's second trunk line linking North China with the North-west, which was opened to traffic in August 1958

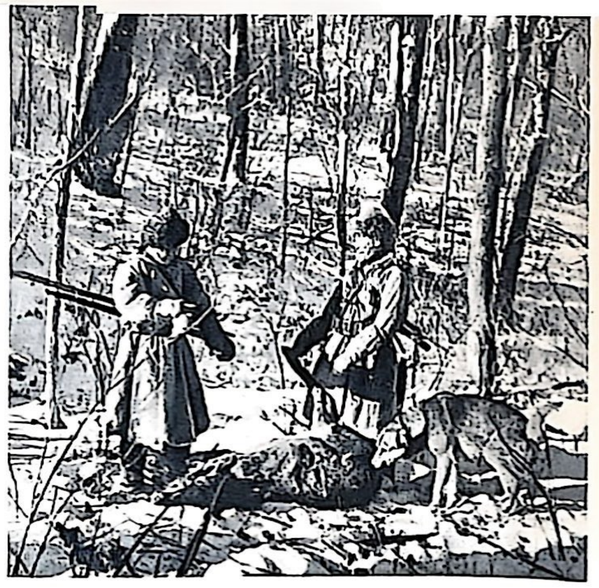
Horses of the Hulunbuir Stud Farm in Inner Mongolia. Scientific feeding and selection are carried out to improve the quality of the stock



The Yakoshih Milk Powder Factory, one of the many newly-built up-to-date milk products factories on the grasslands

The income of the Mongolian herdsmen has been remarkably increased, now they can sell their surplus milk to the state purchasing station. In the past they often had to dump their unconsumed milk owing to difficulty of transport

The virgin forests of the Greater Khingan Range provide much of the country's timber needs

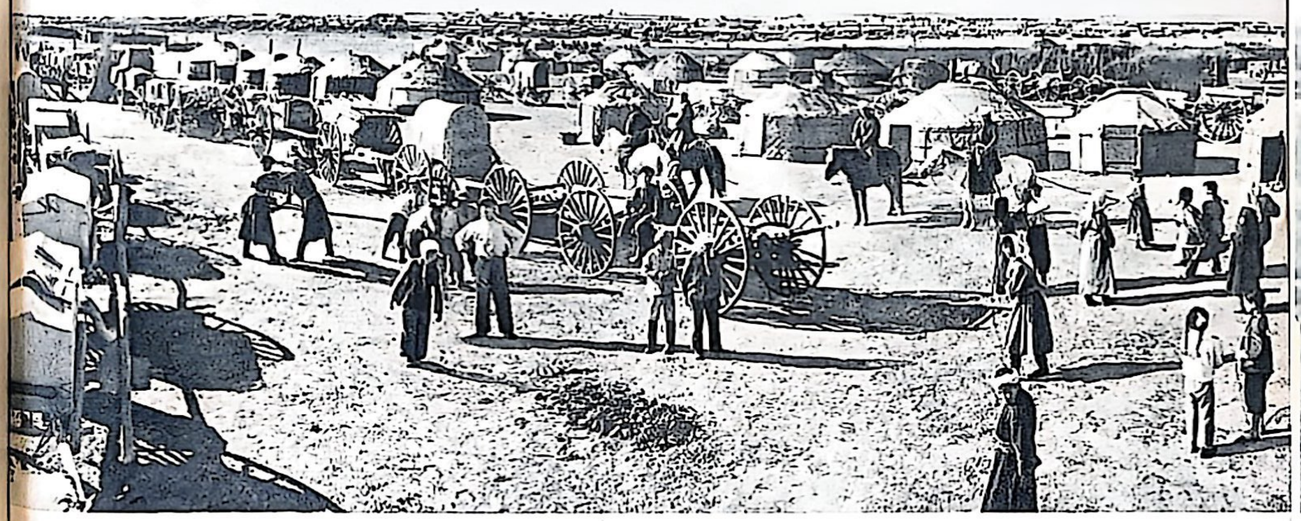


The Olunchuns are expert hunters. The forests of their area abound in squirrels, deer, otters and other valuable animals

A camel caravan on the desert. The camel is still the principal pack animal in the dry areas of Inner Mongolia

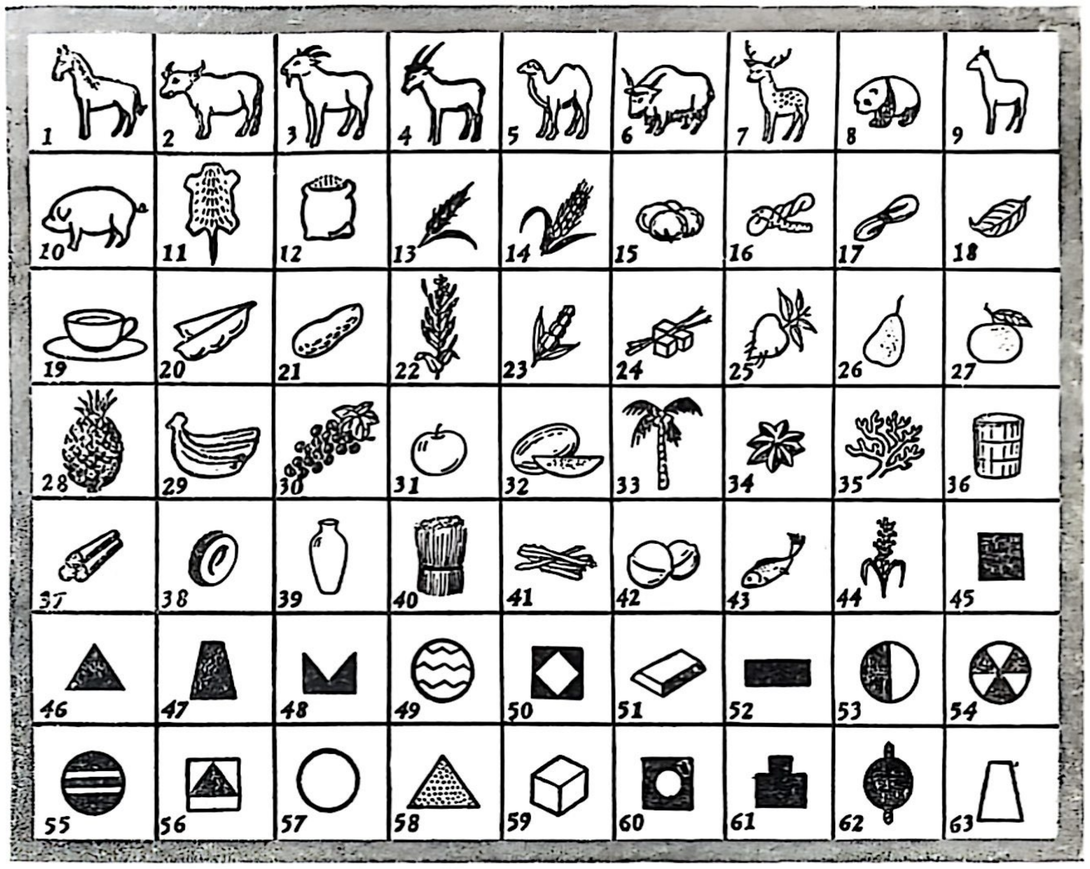
To the Owenkes, who live in the virgin forests of the Greater Khingan Range, elks are invaluable as a means of transport as well as providers of milk, meat and hides

To remedy the unstable character of pastoral economy, the state is helping the herdsmen to found settlements



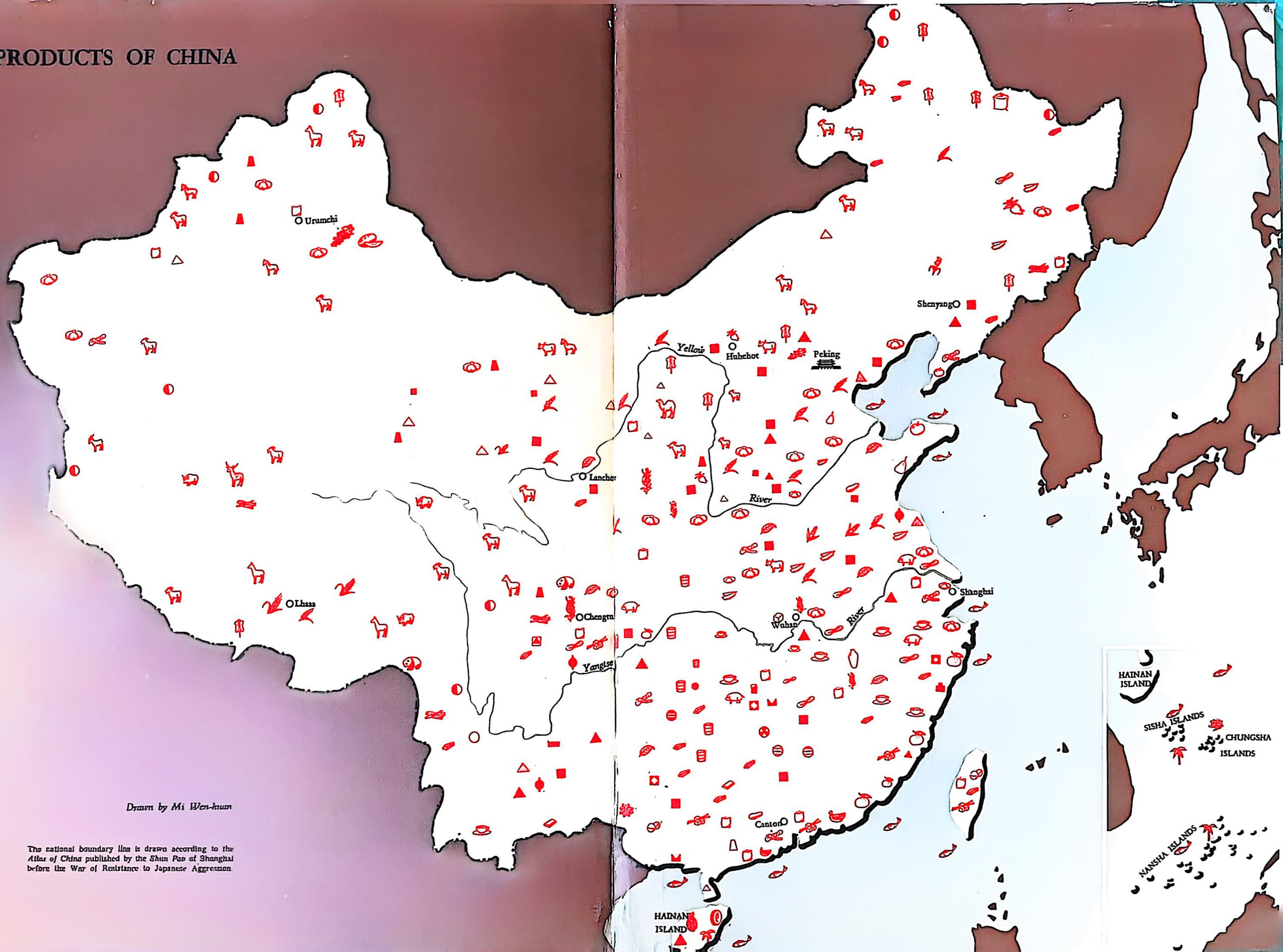
Herdsmen drinking koumiss toasts to each other's health and to the multiplicity of their stock. The Mongolians are a hospitable people. "Cattle flock to a rich pasture; guests frequent a worthy house," they say

Key to the Map: "Products of China"



1 horse
2 cattle
3 sheep
4 antelope
5 camel
6 yak
7 deer
8 panda
9 musk-deer
10 pig
11 fur and skin
12 rice
13 wheat
14 highland barley
15 cotton
16 silk
17 hemp, ramie, etc.
18 tobacco
19 tea
20 soya bean
21 peanut
22 rape-seed
23 sesame
24 cane-sugar
25 beet
26 pear
27 tangerine
28 pineapple
29 banana
30 grape
31 apple
32 melon
33 cocoa-nut
34 aniseed
35 coral
36 tung oil
37 timber
38 rubber
39 porcelain
40 hog's bristle
41 medicinal herb
42 camphor
43 aquatic product
44 sorghum
45 coal
46 iron
47 petroleum
48 manganese
49 tungsten
50 antimony
51 tin
52 copper
53 gold
54 lead-zinc
55 mercury
56 asbestos
57 marble
58 salt
59 gypsum
60 fluor-spar
61 alum
62 phosphorus
63 oil-shale

PRODUCTS OF CHINA



Drawn by Mi Wen-kuan

The national boundary line is drawn according to the *Atlas of China* published by the Shun Pao at Shanghai before the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression.

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